

AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CITY OF NEW YORK OCTOBER 27, 1952 NUMBER 1588

THE CERAMBYCIDAE OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, BRITISH WEST INDIES (COLEOPTERA)

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No comprehensive study of any group of beetles from the Bahama Islands has ever been attempted until recently, when large collections made in 1950 and 1951 on the small islands of Bimini became available. Most of the earlier records for the Bahaman species are given in isolated descriptions or as "Bahama Islands" in the lists and catalogues, with no detailed distributional or relationship data. Unlike many of the islands in the West Indies there has never been any extensive collecting done in the Bahama Islands, and there are therefore few specimens in collections or records in the literature. Studies made so far on the Bimini Islands material have shown that the fauna is very unusual, and that the distributional and relationship data are interesting from the standpoint of zoogeography. The present study, dealing with the wood-boring beetles, is especially pertinent since there are some records from other islands in the Bahamas, and they are the dominant group of Coleoptera on Bimini and will probably prove to be so on the other islands when more thorough collecting is done.

Prior to the present studies, Wickham (*in* Nutting, 1895) mentioned three species of longhorns belonging to three different genera collected at Spanish Wells, Eleuthera, 1893. Subsequent analysis of his material has shown that there were actually eight

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species represented. Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917) listed 12 species from the "Bahamas" with no further data. Fisher, in papers dealing primarily with the West Indies, described six new species from the Bahama Islands: in 1925, one species; 1932, two species; 1935, one species; and 1942, two species. Blackwelder (1946), including all previous records, lists 22 species, of which one is now considered a synonym, belonging to 14 genera. Most of these published records came from comparatively few islands, and no specific islands are mentioned in the lists. Examination of the literature and the collections at the United States National Museum, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and the American Museum of Natural History has disclosed much additional distributional information on old collections made in the Bahama Islands as follows: Eleuthera Island, H. F. Wickham, 1893, eight species; Andros Islands, H. S. Barber and W. M. Wheeler, 1904, W. M. Mann, 1917, 18 species; New Providence Island, H. S. Barber, 1904, F. Knab, W. M. Mann, 1917 and 1918, M. Kisliuk, 1931, 12 species; High Ridge Cay, W. M. Mann, 1917, one species; Cat Island, W. J. Clench, 1935, nine species; Grand Bahama Island, W. J. Clench, 1936, three species; Long Island, W. J. Clench, 1936, three species; Crooked Island, 1930, 1934, two species; Ragged Island, 1930, two species; Watling Island, P. Bertsch, 1923, two species; Inagua Island, McLean and Shreve, 1938, one species; South Bimini Island, Foster, one species. Most of the records from these 12 islands do not appear in the literature, and the details are given herein for the first time.

The Bimini Islands are located about 60 miles due east of Miami, Florida, and although they are among the smallest in the Bahamas and are only 30 feet in elevation, they support a surprisingly large number of different plants. Howard (1950) records 253 species of flowering plants, about one-third of which are cultivated. Of the remaining native species, five are endemic in the Bahamas and the balance are common Caribbean species. Since the cerambycids are phytophagous this plant association has undoubtedly effected the relationships and distribution of many of the species of longhorns. During June of 1950 and May to August, 1951, some 5970 specimens of cerambycids were collected, mainly on South Bimini, the largest of the three islands making up the group. Thirty-eight species were represented, eight of them new. So far as is known, only one species had been collected on this island previously. Of the 21 species listed by

Blackwelder from the Bahamas, 13 were collected on Bimini, leaving eight not known to occur there. The total number now known from the Bahamas is, therefore, 50 species, of which 15 are endemic, nine (one from Inagua) being described as new in this paper. Twenty of the species (40 per cent) are common to the West Indies and the Bahamas (fig. 13), 13 (26 per cent) are common to the West Indies, Bahamas, and the United States (fig. 2), two species (4 per cent) are common to the Bahamas and the United States (fig. 1), and 15 species (30 per cent) are endemic in the Bahamas. Of the widespread species, six (12 per cent) also occur in Mexico and Central and South America (fig. 8). The relationship is primarily with the fauna of the West Indies, with only two typical Nearctic elements represented. The 50 species represent three subfamilies, 19 tribes, and 30 genera, the majority (29) belonging to the subfamily Cerambycinae, 15 in the subfamily Lamiinae, and six in the Prioninae.

Four maps are included showing the main distributional patterns, exclusive of species that are endemic. The areas outside the Bahamas are encircled, but the detailed information can be found in the text under general distribution. In the Bahamas the islands are numbered, and the identity of each number can be found in the text under new records for the Bahama Islands. Figures of all the new species are given.

The methods of collecting and the various types of habitats sampled on Bimini are discussed in a paper by P. Vaurie (1952). It is interesting to note here that of the 38 species taken, only five were diurnal, 32 were nocturnal, and one was both diurnal and nocturnal. There is a positive correlation between the size of the facets in the eyes and the period of activity in the various species, the nocturnal species having large facets, whereas in the diurnal species they are smaller.

A number of the populations collected on Bimini differ slightly from the small West Indian samples, but are considered here as the same species. It is premature to attempt a subspecific analysis since our knowledge of the intermediate islands is very poor and many of the West Indian species are not available in sufficient quantity. When additional material is collected on other Bahama Islands, some of these Bimini populations may prove to represent subspecies, but in other cases the differences are such that one would expect them to be one stage in a clinal series of variations extending through the islands.

A number of the genera treated in this paper are of doubtful validity and in two cases, *Plectromerus* and *Pentomacrus*, all the species belonging to both genera are treated in the same key. In two typical West Indian genera, *Trichrous* and *Heterops*, keys are given to all the species in each to facilitate comparisons. The classification of the entire tribe Phoracanthini seems to be in a chaotic state and, although the latest authorities have been followed, there still seem to be many necessary clarifications of the generic limitations. Similarly, no satisfactory classification of the tribe Acanthocinini has been found, and the generic key presented in this paper may not be usable in other faunas, although it was checked with species from the United States, West Indies, and South America.

Through its long and confused history the tribe Methiini has been placed in both the subfamilies Cerambycinae and Lamiinae, but since 1904 it has been left in the former, placed next to the tribe Oemini. Linsley (1940) presents a detailed history of the tribe, pointing out its apparent close relationship with the Oemini, but in the tribal diagnosis he also presents characters which would seem to place it in the Lamiinae. In *Methia* the anterior tibiae have an oblique groove on the inner side, and the last palpal segments are cylindrical although the tips may or may not be truncate. These characters are commonly used in defining the Lamiinae. However, the cylindrical and apically truncate last palpal segments are not unlike those in various species of *Oeme* (*rigida* Say, *gracilis* LeConte, *strangulata* Horn) or in *Macroeme* (*annulicornis* Buquet), but so far as known no members of the Oemini have the oblique groove on the anterior tibiae. In some of the Lamiinae the apex of the last palpal segments are also slightly truncate. The head in the Methiini appears to be somewhat more prognathous than in most of the Lamiinae examined, but this character seems to be variable and rather difficult to use in separating the two subfamilies. In the present paper the Methiini will key to the subfamily Lamiinae where the species is also listed. It should be understood, however, that this is being done for convenience and not because the authors have any new information that would tend to clarify the situation.

The collections of the insect and spider faunas of the Bimini Islands were made possible by Dr. C. M. Breder, Jr., Chairman and Curator, Department of Fishes and Aquatic Biology of the American Museum of Natural History, to whom the writers wish

to express their appreciation. The excellent facilities of the Lerner Marine Laboratory were made available to Drs. F. Rindge and M. Cazier during June, 1950, and to Drs. W. Gertsch, M. Cazier, C. Vaurie, and Mrs. P. Vaurie from May to August, 1951. We wish to thank Dr. E. A. Chapin of the United States National Museum and Dr. P. J. Darlington, Jr., of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, for making available the collections in their charge. To Mr. W. S. Fisher we are especially indebted for his aid in verifying determinations and making many helpful suggestions. Our appreciation is also extended to Miss Marjorie Statham who made the drawings.

KEY TO THE SUBFAMILIES OF CERAMBYCIDAE
OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Pronotum margined laterally, margin often multidentate....Prioninae
Pronotum not margined laterally, rounded, tuberculate or with single
spines.....2
2. Anterior tibiae without oblique groove on inner side; apical segments of
palpi subtriangular, usually flattened, anterior or inner margin broadly
truncate.Cerambycinae
Anterior tibiae obliquely sulcate in apical half; apical segments of palpi
cylindrical, blunt or pointed at apex.....Lamiinae

SUBFAMILY PRIONINAE

KEY TO THE TRIBES OF PRIONINAE OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Antennal segments rounded; first tarsal segment narrow, about half as
wide as 3, distinctly longer than 2.....Macrotomini
Antennal segments flattened; first tarsal segment broad, only slightly
narrower than 3, subequal in length to 2.....Derancistrini

TRIBE MACROTOMINI

GENUS STENODONTES

Stenodontes (Stenodontes) chevrolati Gahan

Stenodontes chevrolati GAHAN, 1890, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 6, p. 23.

This is the largest species ($1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches) of long-horned beetle known to occur in the Bahama Islands, and on Bimini all but two specimens, which came to light, were collected on hog plum (*Spondias purpurea*) at night. Eight larvae were dug from a stump of this same tree which is one of the largest plants on these islands. During four months, May through August, 18 males and 14 females were taken.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Bahama Islands; United States, Florida.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, May, June, July, and August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

TRIBE DERANCISTRINI

GENUS DERANCISTRUS

KEY TO THE SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS *Derancistrus* FROM THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Prosternal projection extending only to hind margins of anterior coxae; mesosternum elevated medially above prosternal projection. 2
 Prosternal projection extending well beyond the hind margins of anterior coxae, overlapping the mesosternum; mesosternum not elevated medially above prosternal projection. 3
2. Elytra rugosely punctate throughout. *trimarginatus*
 Elytra finely, sparsely punctate. *ebeninus*
3. Prosternum with a strong median longitudinal carina, prosternal projection shallowly emarginate apically; scutellum obtusely rounded apically, lateral margins of scutellum evenly rounded. *cinnamipennis*
 Prosternum evenly rounded or gibbous medially, prosternal projection deeply emarginate or bifurcate apically; scutellum acutely pointed apically, lateral margins of scutellum nearly straight. 4
4. Antennae reddish or if piceous the legs are also piceous; sexes not dichromatic. *scabrosus*
 Antennae piceous or black, legs red; sexes dichromatic, males completely black, females with white pilose vittae on head, pronotum, and elytra. *rugosus*

Derancistrus (Prosternodes) *cinnamipennis* (Chevrolat)

Solenoptera cinnamipennis CHEVROLAT, 1838, Rev. Zool., p. 281.

This species is one of the few diurnal longhorns collected on Bimini. The sexes are dimorphic. The females have the pronotum of the same texture throughout, whereas in the males, the median third is shiny and the lateral thirds except the margins are opaque owing to their being densely, rugosely punctate. A narrow, smooth, oblique lateral fascia separates each of the opaque areas into two sections. The prosternum, except for the median carina in the male, is rugosely punctate throughout, whereas in the female it is shiny but wrinkled, not rugose. Five males and one female were taken on Bimini.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Bahama Islands.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, June 13, 1950 (M. Cazier and F. Rindge), June, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie); Andros Island, May and June, 1904 (W. M. Wheeler); Arthurs Town, Cat Island, July 10, 1935 (W. J. Clench).

***Derancistrus (Elateropsis) ebeninus* (Chevrolat)**

Elateropsis ebeninus CHEVROLAT, 1862, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 4, vol. 2, p. 271.

No specimens of this species have been collected on Bimini.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Crooked Island, July 15, 1930, March 1-2, 1934.

***Derancistrus (Elateropsis) rugosus* (Gahan)**

Elateropsis rugosa GAHAN, 1890, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 6, p. 28.

The males of this species are often confused with *D. scabrosus* Gahan but can be separated by the piceous to black antennae and the fact that the legs are always reddish yellow. In a few specimens of *D. scabrosus* Gahan the antennae are piceous, but in these specimens the legs are also piceous. The females of *D. rugosus* Gahan have longitudinal, pilose, white vittae. There is one vitta in the middle of the head; the pronotum has two vittae on the lateral margins and one in the middle, the latter being expanded basally, and each elytron has a submarginal and subsutural vitta. The females of *D. scabrosus* Gahan have no pilose white vittae. No specimens were collected on Bimini, but it has a rather wide distribution elsewhere in the Bahamas.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not given in original description.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Spanish Wells, Eleuthera Island, Bahamas; Isle de Pinos, Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Nassau, New Providence Island, July, 1904 (Barber); Ragged Island; Arthurs Town, Cat Island, July and August (W. J. Clench); Clarence Town, Long Island, July 19, 1936.

***Derancistrus (Elateropsis) scabrosus* (Gahan)**

Elateropsis scabrosa GAHAN, 1890, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 6, p. 29.

Both sexes of this species resemble very closely the males of

D. rugosus (Gahan) as discussed under that species. This was the most common of the few diurnal species found on Bimini, and during the months of June and July some 281 specimens were collected. In size they range from 14.5 mm. (smallest male) to 33.0 mm. (largest female). The legs and antennae of all but five of the specimens are reddish; in the five they are dark red or piceous.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Key West, Florida.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Andros Island, August 1-10, 1904 (Barber); Nixons Harbor, South Bimini Island (Foster); Gun Cay, South Bimini Island, June, 1950 (M. Cazier and F. Rindge), June and July, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie).

***Derancistrus (Elateropsis) trimarginatus*, new species**

Figure 6

Medium-sized, head and pronotum black, elytra black and piceous at extreme base, remainder ferruginous, pronotum with lateral and basal margins densely clothed with white pile.

MALE: Head black, narrow, elongate, front deeply and broadly grooved longitudinally, depression deepest anteriorly, margin in front of eye elevated above surface of eye and protruding over base of first antennal segment, epistoma bordered behind by a sharp declivity, front sparsely, irregularly punctate and pilose, pile white and more dense in anterior and median portion of middle groove; eyes reniform, with shallow, median groove behind antennal insertion; antennae extending to about middle of elytra, piceous, first segment about two-thirds of the length of segment 3 and slightly clavate, second segment small and round, third segment rounded and slightly clavate, two-thirds as long as segments 4 and 5 combined, segments 4 to 10 subequal in length, triangular and flattened laterally, eleventh segment elongate, with a slight constriction at apical third, densely minutely pilose and punctate sensory areas on segments 3 to 11 arranged as follows: segment 3 with two elongate ventral depressions on about apical half, segments 4 to 6 with wider elongate ventro-lateral impressions extending almost the entire length of the segments, segment 6 with the dorsal margin of the depression irregular, segments 7 to 11 with outer surfaces entirely pilose ex-

cept for a few irregularly arranged, median, glabrous, narrow, elevated ridges, inner surfaces with pilose areas confined to upper and lower margins, remainder of surface on all segments sparsely punctate and finely alutaceous, segments 1 and 2 sparsely pilose. Pronotum black, anterior margin nearly truncate, lateral angles slightly produced, lateral margins evenly rounded and slightly serrate to basal third, terminating in a medium-sized recurved blunt spine, basal third deeply incised, basal margin bidentate, produced medially, disc deeply, densely, and irregularly punctate and sparsely pilose, median, shallow, longitudinal, impression extending from near base to anterior fourth, branching into Y-shaped impressions that extend to anterior margin laterally, sides of disc longitudinally elevated from base to anterior impressions, lateral and basal margins of pronotum densely clothed with long matted whitish pile. Scutellum black, triangular, deeply, irregularly punctate, sparsely pilose. Elytra ferruginous except at extreme base which is piceous to black, side margins straight and even narrowly converging to behind apex, ending in short sharp spine, outer apical margins evenly rounded, minutely serrate, apices truncate, minutely serrate, sutural spines short, elytra widest at base, surface moderately, densely punctate, punctures separated by about their own widths. Under surface black, prosternum, mesosternum, and metasternum and abdominal segments clothed laterally with dense white pile, remainder of surface sparsely, minutely punctate, prosternum with prominent median elevation, last abdominal segment shallowly emarginate medially; legs piceous to reddish, median and hind femora armed beneath with short, subapical spines, legs sparsely punctate and pilose.

Length, 23.0 mm.; width, 10.0 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, collected on Inagua, Bahama Islands, July, 1938 (McLean and Shreve), deposited in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

This species can be distinguished from other members of the subgenus *Elateropsis* by the white pilose lateral and basal margins of the pronotum, immaculate elytra, median prosternal elevation, and antennal sculpturing.

SUBFAMILY CERAMBYCINAE

KEY TO THE TRIBES OF CERAMBYCINAE FROM BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Clavate portion of femora strongly spined beneath.....*Curiini*
- Clavate portion of femora without ventral spine.....2

2. Antennal segments strongly carinate on outer side; facets in eyes very small, surface appearing smooth. Callichromini
Antennal segments not strongly carinate on outer side; facets in eyes medium to large, surface usually appearing granulose. 3
3. Apex of antennal segments 3 to at least 4 spinose internally. 4
Apex of antennal segments 3 to 6 not spinose internally. 6
4. Tibiae strongly carinate beneath. Sphaerionini
Tibiae feebly or not carinate beneath. 5
5. Facets in eyes large. Phoracanthini
Facets in eyes medium sized (*Trichrous*). (part) Heteropsini
6. Posterior femora spinose apically; elytral apices spinose or broadly truncate. 7
Posterior femora not spinose apically; elytral apices rounded. . Callidiopini
7. First segment of hind tarsus twice or more than twice as long as segments 2 and 3 combined. Clytini
First segment of hind tarsus as long as, or only slightly longer than, segments 2 and 3 combined. 8
8. Elytra strongly bispinose apically. 9
Elytra truncate or feebly unispinose apically (*Heterops*) . . . (part) Heteropsini
9. Apical spines on middle and hind femora short, equal in length; outer apex of antennal segments 3 to 7 produced. Hesperophanini
Apical spines on middle and hind femora long, inner one longer than outer; outer apex of antennal segments 3 to 7 rounded, not produced. Eburiini

TRIBE HESPEROPHANINI

GENUS CERASPHORUS

Cerasphorus cinctum ochraceum (Bates)

Figure 1

Chion garganicus var. *ochraceus* BATES, 1884, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, vol. 5, p. 243.

Ten males and five females were collected at night by jack-lighting on various species of trees. All the specimens are uniformly ochraceous, without indications of the pale transverse lunules present in the specimens of *C. cinctum* (Drury) from more northern United States.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: United States, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama; Bahamas (as *Chion cinctus*).

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island (1), June, July, and August, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

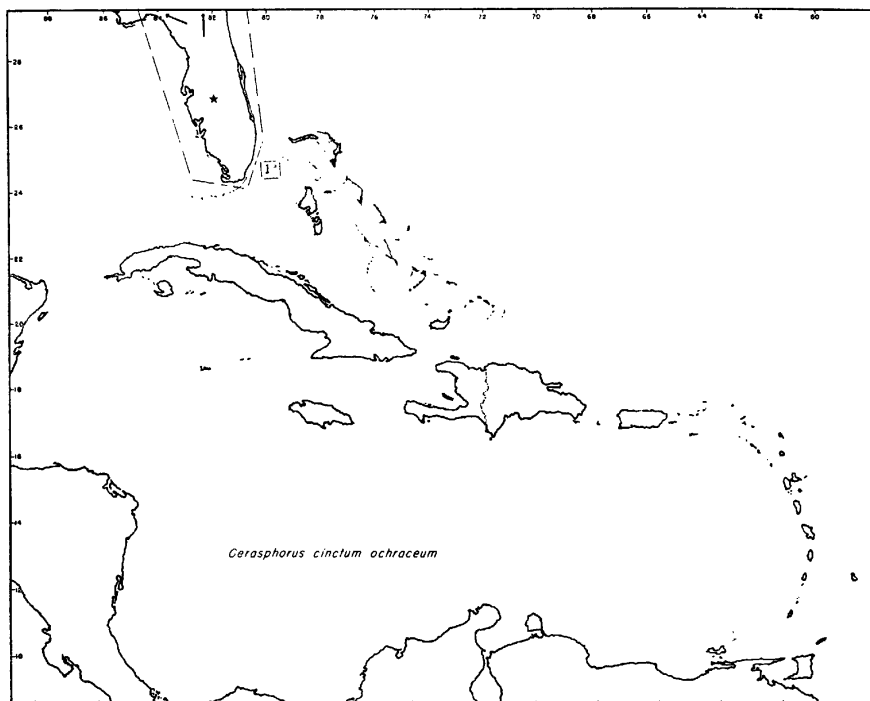


FIG. 1. Distribution of *Cerasphorus cinctum ochraceum*.

TRIBE EBURIINI

GENUS EBURIA

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Eburia* FROM THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Median eburneous elytral spots with black or piceous, nearly glabrous longitudinal areas extending in front and behind; elytral suture with dense white pile.....*stigma*
Median eburneous elytral spots surrounded by dense grayish pile, no glabrous black or piceous longitudinal areas in front or behind; elytral suture with grayish pile the same color as rest of surface.....2
2. Head and pronotum ochraceous; pronotum shallowly rugose; outer, basal, eburneous, elytral spots almost as wide as inner.....*tetralacta*
Head and pronotum piceous to red; pronotum deeply rugose; outer, basal, eburneous elytral spots much smaller than inner, or absent.....*bahamicae*

Eburia bahamicae Fisher

Eburia bahamicae FISHER, 1932, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., vol. 80, no. 2922, art. 22, p. 11.

This was one of the most abundant species on Bimini, and 434 specimens were collected at night either around the Coleman

lanterns, by jack-lighting, or from the blossoms of *Sabal palmetto* (thatch palm). The series is remarkably uniform, but in a few specimens there is a reduction in the eburneous elytral spots. In some there is only one basal spot, and this may be greatly reduced, whereas in others the middle spots are represented by two very minute spots. There are no specimens without at least some indication of the spots.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, Bahamas, May and June, 1917 (W. M. Mann).

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Eleuthera, July 9–15 (Wickham).

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Fresh Creek, Andros Island, May and June, 1917; Egg Island, Eleuthera, May 13 (Wickham); Arthurs Town, Cat Island, July and August, 1935 (W. J. Clench); Simms, Long Island, July 6, 1936; South Bimini Island, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

***Eburia stigma* (Olivier)**

Cerambyx stigma OLIVIER, 1795, Entomologie, vol. 4, no. 67, p. 126.

No specimens of this species were collected on Bimini.

TYPE LOCALITY: "America Septentrional."

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Central America, Nicaragua; Mexico; United States, Florida; Greater Antilles, Republic of Dominica, Haiti, Cuba; Bahama Islands.

***Eburia tetrastalacta* White**

Eburia tetrastalacta WHITE, 1853, Nomenclature of coleopterous insects in the British Museum, pt. 7, p. 89.

No specimens of this species were collected on Bimini, and the only known specimen from the Bahamas is in the United States National Museum.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Ragged Island, June 26, 1930. On some maps these islands are given as cays.

TRIBE PHORACANTHINI

KEY TO THE GENERA BELONGING TO THE TRIBE PHORACANTHINI OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Body clothed with long erect "flying" hairs.....*Anopliomorpha*
- Body not clothed with long erect "flying" hairs; sometimes with moderately long, suberect straight hairs.....2

2. Elytra strongly spinose apically; antennal segments usually strongly spined apically.....*Elaphidion*
 Elytra not or but weakly spinose apically; antennal segments usually weakly spined apically.....3
3. Antennal segments carinate dorsally; hind tibiae not carinate beneath.....*Anoplium*
 Antennal segments not carinate dorsally; hind tibiae carinate beneath.....*Anelaphus*

This tribe is in some cases difficult to distinguish from the Sphaerionini, since the characters used break down in some species of *Elaphidion* and *Anelaphus*. A generic classification within the Phoracanthini is also difficult, and in some instances it is practically impossible to delimit genera. For the main part the generic classification proposed by Linsley (1936) has been followed in the present paper, but a few exceptional cases seem worthy of note. In the Phoracanthini the antennae and tibiae are not supposed to be carinate. However, in *Anoplium nanum* Fabricius the antennae are carinate and in *Anelaphus inerme* Newman and *Elaphidion irroratum* Linnaeus the middle and hind tibiae are carinate beneath. In *Elaphidion fasciatum* Fisher and in the genus *Anopliomorpha* the pronotal punctuation is alveolate, and there are no smooth areas. In *Anopliomorpha rinconia* (Casey) the elytra are clothed both with long "flying" hairs and decumbent hairs rather than just the suberect hair as given in Linsley's key.

Anopliomorpha biminiensis Cazier and Lacey agrees in all characters given for that genus except that the elytra and pronotum have two kinds of hair, including the long "flying" hairs, and patches of scales, and the elytral apices are deeply emarginate, making a short exterior spine and a still shorter sutural spine. Its affinities, however, appear to be more with this genus than with *Elaphidion* or any other genus in the Phoracanthini.

GENUS **ELAPHIDION**

KEY TO THE SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS *Elaphidion* FROM THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Antennal segments 3 to 5 bispinose apically.....2
 Antennal segments 3 to at least 4 unispinose apically.....3
2. Antennae extending only to middle of elytra; head transversely gibbous between antennal tubercles.....*androsensis*¹

¹ Characters taken from original description as no specimens were available for study.

- Antennae extending nearly to or beyond apex of elytra; head not transversely gibbose between antennal tubercles.....*manni*
3. Fourth antennal segment less than half of the length of the third.....*bahamicae*
Fourth antennal segment more than half of the length of the third.....4
4. Pronotal sculpturing alveolate, without smooth or elevated discal areas.....*fasciatum*
Pronotal sculpturing irregular, not alveolate, and with smooth or elevated areas.....5
5. Apex of elytra with sutural spine very short; elytra uniformly densely pilose throughout; hind femora not spinose apically.....*signaticolle*
Apex of elytra with sutural spine long; elytra not uniformly pilose throughout; hind femora prominently or feebly spinose.....6
6. Elytra irregularly mottled with patches of white hairs; color piceous to black.....*irroratum*
Elytra densely clothed with cinereous pile except for longitudinal, sparsely pilose vittae; color fuscous.....*glabratum*

Elaphidion androsensis Fisher

Elaphidion androsensis FISHER, 1942, Torreia, no. 10, p. 7.

No specimens of this Bahaman endemic were collected on Bimini, and only the unique female type is known.

TYPE LOCALITY: Andros Island, Bahamas, August, 1904 (Barber).

Elaphidion manni Fisher

Elaphidion manni FISHER, 1932, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., vol. 80, no. 2922, art. 22, p. 21.

Elaphidion wickhami FISHER, 1935, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., vol. 83, no. 2979, p. 192 (new synonym).

During the summer of 1951, 28 females and two males of this species were collected on Bimini. From a study of this series, the types of *E. manni* Fisher and *E. wickhami* Fisher, as well as one additional male of the latter species from Eleuthera, it is evident that the two names represent the two sexes of the same species. Females from Bimini agree in every respect with the type of *E. manni* from Andros Island, and the males agree with the type, one paratype, and an additional male of *E. wickhami*, all from Eleuthera. In the series there is considerable individual variability in the amount of pile present, some individuals being very densely clothed throughout, whereas others are more sparsely clothed and some show signs of wear. This character would, therefore, seem to be of little value in separating the two species. In the character

of the pronotum, however, even though there is a little individual variability, the two sexes are rather strikingly dimorphic. This was the main difference used by Fisher (1935) in separating the two sexes as distinct species. In the female (*E. manni*) the surface of the pronotum, in addition to having the five elevated, glabrous spots, has the sides very rough owing to the presence of additional irregularly placed, elevated areas with numerous impressions between. The punctures are large and shallow and may be either separated or confluent. In the male (*E. wickhami*) there are at most only a few slightly elevated lateral spots in addition to the five discal, glabrous, elevated areas, and the small punctures may or may not be confluent.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fresh Creek, Andros Island, Bahamas, May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann).

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Eleuthera, Bahamas, July 9-15 (H. F. Wickham).

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: North Bimini, June 4, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch); South Bimini, May to August (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

***Elaphidion bahamicae*, new species**

Figure 10

Medium-sized, elongate, narrow; piceous; sparsely clothed throughout with short, white pile; elytral apices bispinose, inner spine shorter than outer; middle and hind femora unispinose, spine on inner side; antennal segments 3 to 7 unispinose, segment 4 less than half the length of segment 3.

FEMALE: Head sparsely, irregularly punctate and pilose, front nearly flat, with median, longitudinal, shallow groove between eyes, vertex with a slightly convex, longitudinal line, anterior margin of front obtusely rounded and produced; basal margin of epistoma deeply emarginate, sides elevated at base of mandibles, anterior margin produced, truncate, anterior surface deeply, irregularly punctate and sparsely pilose; labrum strongly produced, anterior margin truncate; eyes with large facets; palpi with apical segments subtriangular, apical margin truncate; antennae reaching to apical third of elytra, sockets prominently elevated, first segment slightly longer than third, rounded and slightly clavate, second segment small and round,

fourth segment less than half of the length of the third, fifth to seventh segments twice as long as fourth, eighth to eleventh subequal and slightly shorter than seventh, segments 1 to 7 sparsely clothed with short, decumbent white hairs, few longer white hairs scattered over surface and more especially on under side, segments 8 to 11 densely clothed throughout with short, yellow decumbent pile, basal segment deeply sparsely punctate, segments 3 and 4 with long, thick apical spines, 5, 6, and 7 with decreasingly shorter spines. Pronotum as long as broad, convex, anterior margin slightly produced medially, lateral margins shallowly, evenly rounded, widest at middle, basal margin bisinuate, disc with median, narrow, longitudinal, impunctate, glabrous line extending from base to apex, two elongated, slightly elevated callosities on either side extending from base to basal third, punctate in apical half, lateral margins with shallow impression just behind middle, surface above sparsely irregularly punctate, punctures very large and sometimes coalescent, sides deeply, rugosely punctate, dorsal surface sparsely clothed with short, white, decumbent pile, lateral margins densely pilose. Scutellum subtriangular, evenly obtusely rounded apically, densely pilose laterally, glabrous medially. Elytra narrow, elongate, widest at humeral angles, side margins subparallel to apical third, evenly rounded to outer apical spine, apex emarginate between spines, sutural spine about half as long as outer spine, basal third with large, sparsely placed punctures, punctures separated by from one to two times their own widths, more densely placed along suture, apical two-thirds more sparsely punctate, punctures smaller, surface sparsely clothed with short, white, decumbent pile, somewhat more dense medially and along lateral margins, suture with few irregularly placed hairs, apical spines sparsely pilose on basal half. Under surface sparsely pilose medially, moderately, densely pilose laterally and on apical abdominal segment, prosternum deeply, closely punctate except along anterior margin, projection slightly expanded apically, and extending to hind margins of anterior coxae, surface sparsely pilose throughout; metaepisternum with sides subparallel, densely pilose; metasternum and middle of abdominal segments sparsely, finely punctate and pilose; apical abdominal segment evenly rounded, slightly truncate medially; legs slender, femora slightly clavate apically, middle and hind femora unispinose apically on inside, spine moderately long, legs sparsely clothed

throughout with short, decumbent pile and a few scattered sub-erect longer hairs.

Length, 18.0 mm.; width, 4.0 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, female, collected on North Bimini Island, Bahamas, May, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch); paratype, female, collected on South Bimini Island, Bahamas, June, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie), both in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

This species can be distinguished from most others that have unispinose antennae by the very short fourth antennal segment and by the very large punctures on the pronotum, prosternum, and basal third of the elytra. Superficially it resembles *E. manni* Fisher, but in addition to the above characters it can be separated by its unispinose antennae, the shape of the pronotum which is as long as broad, and the fact that the median glabrous line on the pronotum extends from base to apex. From *E. cayamae* Fisher, which also has the very short fourth antennal segment and to which it seems to be most closely related, it can be separated by not having the head longitudinally rugose, by its shorter antennae, by having the eleventh segment of the antennae subequal in length to the tenth, and the fact that the middle and hind femora are unispinose.

***Elaphidion glabratum* (Fabricius)**

*Stenocorus glabrai*us FABRICIUS, 1775, Systema entomologiae, p. 180.

No specimens of this widely distributed West Indian species were collected on Bimini.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Windward Islands, St. Lucia; Guadeloupe; Leeward Islands, St. Barthelemy and Antigua; Virgin Islands, St. Thomas and Tortola; Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Republic of Dominica; Bahama Islands.

***Elaphidion irroratum* (Linnaeus)**

Cerambyx irroratus LINNAEUS, 1767, Systema naturae, ed. 12, vol. 1, pt. 2, p. 633.

This species is one of the most common of all the nocturnal cerambycids on Bimini, and during June of 1950 and May to August of 1951 some 822 specimens were taken. They were found emerging and ovipositing in the hog plum (*Spondias purpurea*) and mangrove, but it is probable that they also breed in

other plants since they were collected on a number of different plant species. They were taken primarily by jack-lighting and around the Coleman lanterns.

The taxonomy of this section of the genus appears to be confused, and a number of names are of doubtful validity. Series of this species from North America and various islands in the West Indies show considerable variability in structure, color, and maculation as does the sample from Bimini, although the latter appears to be, on the average, darker in color. However, there are many dark individuals from the other areas, and it is doubtful that the Bimini population is even subspecifically distinct. *E. quadrituberculatum* described from Cuba is supposed to be smaller and darker than *E. irroratum*, but the size and color are so variable even in Cuba as to make its validity doubtful. Structurally, samples from all three areas appear to be the same, although there is considerable individual variability. Most of the Bimini specimens are piceous or black, but a few are reddish; they may have extensive white pilose maculations or these may be almost lacking. In size they range from 11 to 30 mm. in the females and from 14 to 23 mm. in the males.

TYPE LOCALITY: America.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Central America, Nicaragua, Honduras; Mexico; United States; Greater Antilles, Mona Island, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba; Leeward Islands, St. Barthelémy, St. Kitts; Guadeloupe.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Nassau, New Providence Island, May to June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, May, June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); Andros Island, May, June, 1904 (W. M. Wheeler); South Bimini Island, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie); North Bimini Island, June, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie); Arthurs Town, Cat Island, July 10, 1935 (W. J. Clench); Simm's and Clarence Town, Long Island, July 30, 1936.

***Elaphidion fasciatum* Fisher**

Elaphidion fasciatum FISHER, 1932, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., vol. 80, no. 2922, art. 22, p. 28.

During 1950 and 1951, 277 specimens were collected, primarily on the canvas sheets under the Coleman lanterns. The type and paratype are reddish black and, although a few specimens in the above series are so colored, by far the majority are piceous or

black. In structure and pile pattern the Bimini specimens are like the Cuban, except that in a few the pronotal and elytral maculations are absent or greatly reduced.

TYPE LOCALITY: Santiago, Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, June, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge), May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

***Elaphidion signaticolle* Chevrolat**

Elaphidion signaticolle CHEVROLAT, 1862, Ann. Ent. Soc. France, ser. 4, vol. 2, p. 261.

One specimen of this species was collected on Bimini. The female shows considerable dimorphism from the male in that the antennae extend just beyond the apex of the elytra and are only sparsely pilose beneath, the pronotum is widest at the middle, the side margins of disc are not of a different texture but are much more irregular than in the male.

TYPE LOCALITY: Havana, Cuba.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Republic of Dominica; Haiti; Bahama Islands.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Andros Island (W. M. Mann); North Bimini Island, June 20, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge).

GENUS **ANOPLIUM**

***Anoplium nanum* (Fabricius)**

Figure 2

Stenocorus nanus FABRICIUS, 1792, Entomologiae systematicae, vol. 1, pt. 2, p. 300.

This widespread species was collected on a number of different species of plants by jack-lighting and also around the Coleman lanterns. Some 515 specimens were taken, and all but one of these agree with series from the West Indies and the United States. One specimen is entirely black above, except for the last seven antennal segments which are piceous, the thorax is black beneath, and the abdomen and legs are piceous. Structurally it is identical with the rest of the specimens. In some of the other specimens the fuscous areas on the elytra are very extensive,

and there is considerable variability in this character. The black individual is considered to be an extreme color variant, the other extreme being those specimens in which the fuscous areas are almost entirely lacking.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: United States, New Jersey, Florida; Virgin Islands, St. Thomas; Greater Antilles, Vieques, Puerto

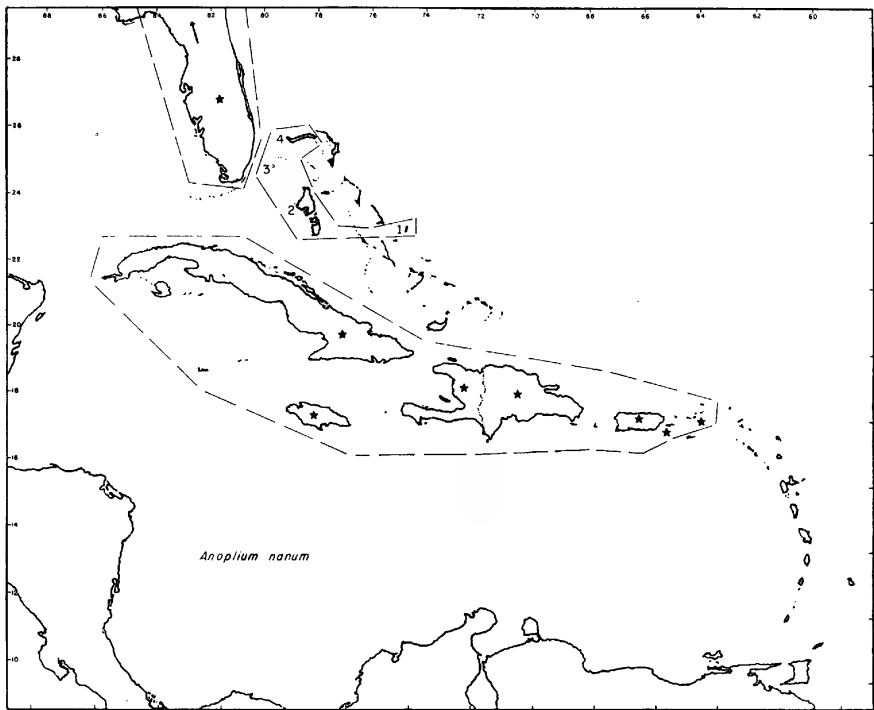


FIG. 2. Distribution of *Anoplium nanum*.

Rico, Republic of Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba; Bahama Islands.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: San Salvador or Watling Island (1), 1923 (Paul Bertsch); Mangrove Cay, Andros Island (2), May, June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); Andros Island (2); South Bimini Island (3), May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie); West End, Grand Bahama Island (4). September, 1936 (W. J. Clench).

GENUS **ANELAPHUS****Anelaphus inerme** (Newman)

Elaphidion inerme NEWMAN, Entomologist, vol. 1, no. 1, art. 1, p. 29.

During May and June of 1951, 46 specimens of this species were collected by jack-lighting on dead and dying branches of several species of plants. They agree in every respect with series from Florida.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. John's Bluff, Florida.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Central America, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, British Honduras; United States, Florida and Texas; Guadeloupe; Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico; Bahama Islands, Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, May, June, 1904 (W. M. Wheeler), same locality and months, 1917 (W. M. Mann), Andros Island.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini, May 11-24, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch), June, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie).

GENUS **ANOPLIOMORPHA****Anopliomorpha xylebora**, new species

Figure 4

Small, narrow, elongate, dark reddish, mottled with irregular spots of white decumbent scales, single, short, decumbent hairs and long erect "flying" hairs scattered over body and legs; antennal segments 3 to 6 unispinose internally, segments 7 to 10 with short spines exteriorly; elytra unispinose apically, suture slightly produced apically.

MALE: Head with front nearly flat, not grooved, narrow between antennal tubercles which are slightly elevated, vertex transversely carinate, smooth median area, front with large, shallow, irregular punctures, coalescent anteriorly, vertex with two small areas of dense scales, one on either side behind and inside basal angle of eyes, each puncture giving rise to a short decumbent white hair, vertex with several irregular, long erect hairs, area surrounding antennal insertion in eye densely clothed with short, decumbent white scales, a long erect hair in front of antennal insertion; epistoma truncate anteriorly; last segment of palpi subtriangular, truncate apically; antennae a little longer than body, segments rounded, first segment enlarged, as long as

third, second segment small and rounded, fourth segment two-thirds of the length of third and fifth, segments 5 to 10 subequal, segment 11 slightly shorter than 10, segments 1 to 5 with scattered long hairs, especially on under surface, segments 1 to 5 sparsely clothed with short decumbent yellowish hairs, segments 6 to 11 densely clothed with short, suberect, yellowish hairs, segments 3 to 6 armed apically with a short, sharp spine on inner side, segments 7 to 10 with very short apical spine on outer side, basal segment shallowly, sparsely punctate. Pronotum slightly wider than long, widest at middle, side margins evenly rounded, anterior margin truncate, impressed laterally, impunctate and unimpressed dorsally, basal margin truncate, surface punctures alveolate, each large puncture giving rise to a short white decumbent hair which is about half of the length of the puncture, scattered punctures giving rise to long, erect white hairs, triangular area in front of scutellum densely clothed with short, decumbent, narrow, white scales, two discal, post-median, lateral spots densely clothed with short, decumbent, white, elongate scales, lateral margins shallowly, sparsely punctate, entire surface alutaceous; scutellum subtriangular, evenly rounded apically, densely clothed throughout with short, decumbent, elongate, white scales. Elytra wider than pronotum at base, side margins gradually narrowed towards apex, ending in a short strong spine, apex emarginate, suture slightly produced, base deeply, densely punctate, punctures often coalescent, punctures more sparsely placed and shallower apically, surface with irregularly placed spots of varying sizes (fig. 4), each spot consisting of densely placed elongate white scales, a few white scales scattered over surface, remainder of punctures with either short decumbent white hairs or long, erect, white hairs, the latter sparse but scattered over entire surface, the short decumbent white hairs occupy all remaining punctures. Under surface and legs sparsely clothed with short, decumbent white hairs and long, erect, white hairs, mesoepisterna densely clothed with short, decumbent, narrow, white scales, femora clavate, unarmed apically, sparsely deeply punctate, prosternum densely covered with large shallow punctures, anterior margin smooth, last abdominal segment evenly rounded apically.

FEMALE: Similar in every respect to the male except that the prosterum is less densely and deeply punctate and the antennae are slightly shorter.

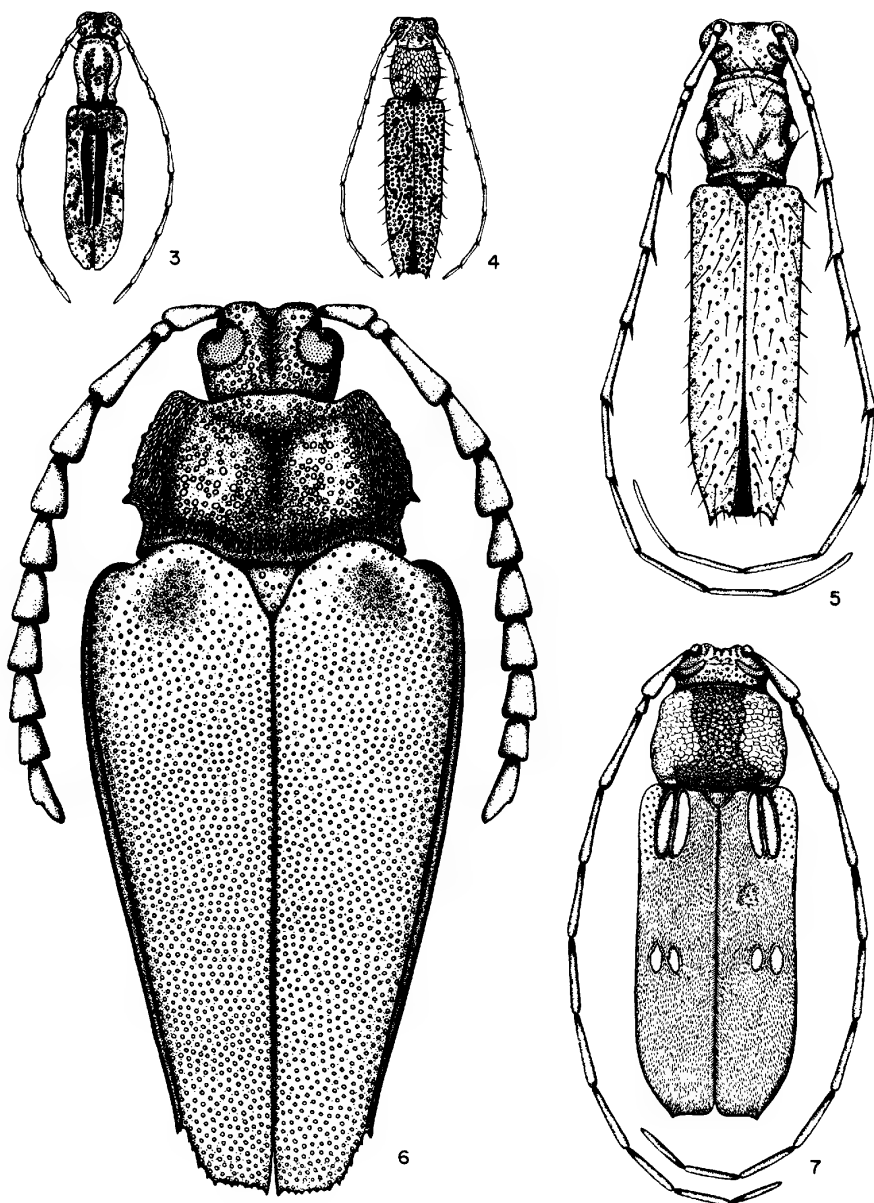


FIG. 3. *Plectromerus costatus*, holotype.
FIG. 4. *Anopliomorpha xylebora*, holotype.
FIG. 5. *Stizocera punctiventris*, holotype.
FIG. 6. *Derancistrus (Elateropsis) trimarginatus*, holotype.
FIG. 7. *Heterops robusta*, holotype.

Length, 6.5 mm.; width, 1.5 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, allotype, female, collected on South Bimini Island, Bahamas, May 23, 1951, and May, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch), in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. One hundred and fifty-five paratypes collected at the type locality, May to July, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie); seven paratypes from the type locality collected from June 9 to 16, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge), deposited in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History and Lionel Lacey. One additional specimen in the United States National Museum was collected on Egg Island, Eleuthera, Bahamas, May 13 (Wickham).

This species is placed in *Anopliomorpha*, even though it does not agree completely with the generic diagnosis as given by Linsley (1936). The antennal spines are not prominent but are evident, and the elytral apices are unispinose but not prominently so. It also resembles *Elaphidionopsis*, but the head is not longitudinally carinate, the antennal scape is stout, the sixth segment is spinose apically, the pronotum is alveolate rather than with longitudinal, anastomosing carinulae, the scutellum is not transverse, the elytra are not fasciate, the elytral apices are unispinose, and the pile is of three rather than two types. It does not appear to belong to *Elaphidion* because of the long "flying" hairs and the fact that the antennal spines are not prominent.

Anopliomorpha xylebora appears to be most closely related to *Elaphidion monticola* Fisher but can be distinguished from it by its longer fourth and shorter eleventh antennal segments, by the triangular pronotal maculation in front of the scutellum, and the unispinose, not fasciate, elytra. From the closely related *Elaphidion antillarum* Fisher it can be separated by the white pronotal maculations, the unispinose elytral apices, the lack of the middle and apical elytral spots, and lack of rugosities on the prosternum. From *Elaphidion dozieri* Fisher it can be separated by its spined antennae, presence of scale-like pile on the pronotum and elytra, and the unispinose elytral apices. It can be distinguished from other members of *Anopliomorpha* [*reticollis* (Bates), *rinconium* (Casey)] by the shorter antennal spines and the unispinose elytral apices.

The series is rather uniform in size and structure, but there is considerable variability in the markings. In some specimens the pronotal markings are almost lacking, and the arrangement of

the elytral markings is exceedingly variable, but they are never arranged into fasciae.

TRIBE **SPHAERIONINI**

GENUS **STIZOCERA**

Stizocera punctiventris, new species

Figure 5

Medium-sized, narrow; head, pronotum, and elytra testaceous, pile yellowish, antennae and legs rufous, pronotum with five dorsal elevations, obtusely dentate laterally, elytral apices unispinose, hind femora bispinose, antennal segments 3 to 7 unispinose apically.

MALE: Head smooth, shining, front with narrow, median, impressed fine line between antennae, vertex irregularly punctate, punctures large and shallow, front with sparsely placed, shallow punctures, surface with a few scattered hairs, especially along edges and behind eyes, front somewhat tumid between the antennae; anterior epistomal margin truncate; labrum strongly produced, anterior margin shallowly emarginate medially; last palpal segments slightly elongate, obliquely truncate apically; antennae one-fourth longer than body, first segment slightly shorter than third, third equal to fifth and longer than fourth, sixth to ninth subequal to fifth, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh longer than tenth, segments 3 to 6 feebly carinate internally, segments 3 to 7 unispinose apically, spines prominent, first segment strongly punctate and with scattered long, suberect, yellowish hairs, segments 2 and 3 sparsely clothed with long, erect, yellowish hairs and shorter, decumbent hairs, segments 4 to 11 densely clothed with short, decumbent, yellowish hairs, interspersed with longer, erect, yellowish hairs. Pronotum smooth, shining, anterior margin truncate, lateral margins obtusely dentate slightly behind middle, obliquely narrowed in front and behind, posterior margin slightly impressed, sinuate laterally, truncate medially, disc with five elevated areas, one median elongate, two smaller laterally in front of middle, two laterally in front of base, surface very sparsely and irregularly punctate, each large puncture giving rise to a long, erect, yellowish hair; scutellum subtriangular, evenly rounded apically, densely clothed with short, decumbent, white pile. Elytra widest at base, as wide as pronotum, side

margins nearly straight, gradually converging to outer apical spine, apex emarginate, suture slightly produced, surface at base sparsely punctate, punctures separated by about their own widths, punctures becoming finer and more sparse apically, larger punctures irregularly scattered over surface giving rise to long, erect, yellowish hairs, a subsutural and marginal row evident. Under surface with legs rufous, femora strongly clavate apically, tibiae strongly carinate, hind femora bispinose apically, sparsely clothed with long erect hair, tibiae except at apex sparsely clothed with long erect hairs, apex densely clothed with shorter suberect hairs; prosternum with disc on either side of middle, densely clothed with short, decumbent, whitish pile, with a few large, scattered, shallow punctures, anterior margin glabrous and smooth, prosternal projection strongly narrowed between anterior coxae, expanded behind; mesosternum, metaepisternum, and hind coxae densely clothed throughout with short decumbent whitish pile, disc of metasternum very sparsely, finely punctate, punctures separated by about five to six times their own widths, sparsely clothed with long erect yellowish hairs; abdominal segments 1 to 4 with surfaces transversely impressed, impressions deepest at sides, impressed areas deeply, rugosely punctate, strongly, irregularly alutaceous, sparsely clothed with long erect hairs, fifth segment sparsely punctate and clothed with long erect hairs, apical margin shallowly emarginate.

FEMALE: Smaller than male, antennae shorter, extending just beyond apex of body, prosternum without large, shallow punctures on either side of disc, abdominal segments smooth, sparsely punctate, punctures separated by about four to five times their own widths, not impressed or rugosely punctate, fifth segment evenly rounded apically.

Male, length, 13.5 mm.; width, 3.0 mm. Female, length, 10.0 mm.; width, 2.5 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, collected on South Bimini Island, May, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch); allotype, female, same locality, July 20-31, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie); one male paratype, same locality, May 24, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch). Holotype and allotype in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History; paratype in the collection of Lionel Lacey.

This species appears to be most closely related to *Stizocera insulana* Gahan (Jamaica), but it differs from that species in having the antennae and head more deeply and densely punc-

tate, and in the much more rugosely punctate and impressed abdominal segments in the male. It can be distinguished from *Stizocera vanzwaluwenburgi* Fisher (Puerto Rico) by its more densely and deeply punctate first antennal segment, less prominent internal elytral spines, by having the prosternum less deeply and densely punctate in the male, and by the rugosely punctate abdominal impressions in the male. From *Stizocera caymanensis* Fisher (Cayman Islands) it can be separated by not having the elytra so deeply and densely punctate, and the fact that the femora are more abruptly clavate, and the abdomen in the male is much more deeply and rugosely punctate. It can be separated from *Stizocera dozieri* Fisher (Haiti) by its more heavily punctate antennae, its less deeply and densely punctate elytra, larger size, and the more deeply and densely punctate male abdomen.

TRIBE CALLIDIOPINI

KEY TO THE GENERA BELONGING TO THE TRIBE CALLIDIOPINI OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Femora strongly clavate or petiolate; pronotum as wide as, or wider than, long..... *Cylindera*
Femora not clavate or petiolate; pronotum longer than wide... *Merostenus*

GENUS CYLINDERA

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Cylindera* FROM THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Elytral apices unispinose; elytra with two broad yellow fasciae... *puberula*
Elytral apices unarmed, evenly rounded; elytra without fasciae.... *flava*

Cylindera flava (Fabricius)

Figure 8

Callidium flavum FABRICIUS, 1775, Systema entomologiae, p. 191.

During one month in 1950 and four months in 1951, 414 specimens of this common and widespread species were collected on Bimini. Of this number, all but one specimen are uniformly testaceous in color. The one example is piceous throughout but does not differ otherwise from the typical forms.

TYPE LOCALITY: America.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: South America, British Guiana; Windward Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia; Barbados; Guadeloupe; Leeward Islands, Antigua; Virgin Islands, St. Croix, St. Johns; Greater Antilles, Vieques Island, Puerto Rico, Mona Island, Republic of Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Cayman

Island, Cuba; Bahama Islands; United States, Florida; Mexico. It has also been reported from Hawaii and Europe.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: San Salvador or Watling Island (1); Nassau, New Providence Island (2); Arthurs Town, Cat Island (3), July 27, 1935 (W. J. Clench); Andros Island (4), August 1-10, 1904 (Barber); Mangrove Cay, Andros

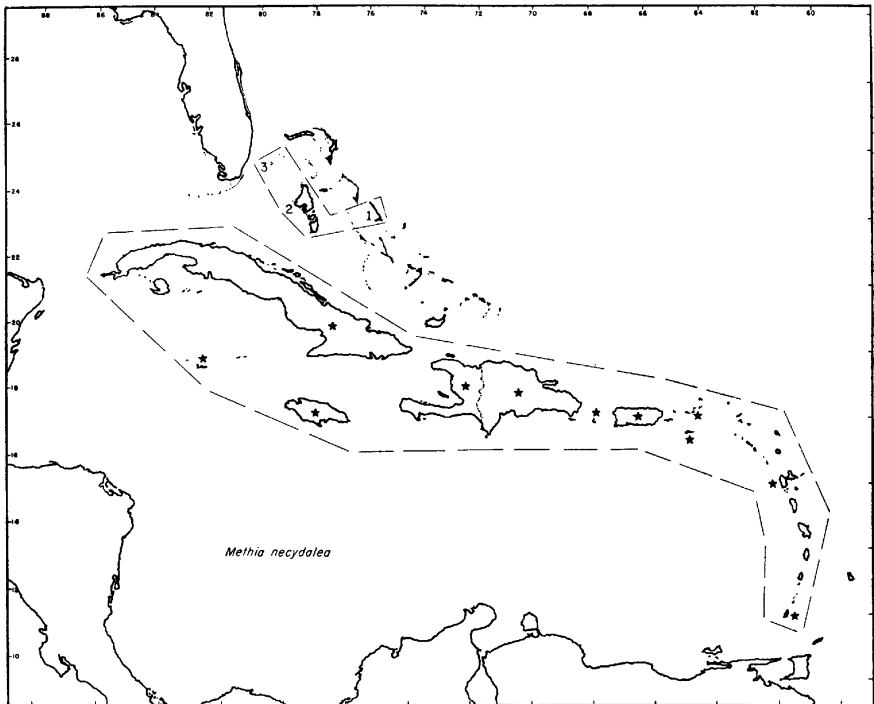


FIG. 8. Distribution of *Methia necydalea*.

Island (4), May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); Fresh Creek, Andros Island (4), May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); South Bimini Island (5), June, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

***Cylindera puberula* (Fleutiaux and Salle)**

Cyrtomerus puberulus FLEUTIAUX AND SALLE, 1889, Ann. Ent. Soc. France, ser. 6, vol. 9, p. 464.

No specimens of this species were collected on Bimini.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guadeloupe.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Windward Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent; Greater Antilles, Hispaniola, Jamaica; Bahama Islands.

GENUS **MEROSTENUS**

Merostenus attenuatus (Chevrolat)

Lampromerus attenuatus CHEVROLAT, 1862, Ann. Ent. Soc. France, ser. 4, vol. 2, p. 263.

This very small species was collected around the Coleman lanterns, and during one month in 1950 and four months in 1951 153 specimens were taken. There are six closely related species in this genus, all confined to islands in the West Indies. *Merostenus attenuatus* can be distinguished from the others as follows: from *M. tuberculatus* Fisher (Jamaica) by its clavate femora and the lack of the two round pronotal tubercles; from *M. asperatus* Fisher (Haiti) by its less deeply and densely punctate pronotum and by having the elytra shining rather than alutaceous; from *M. elongatus* Fisher (Cuba) by its much shorter elytra and lack of elytral pubescence; from *M. productus* White (Jamaica) by the lack of the carinae at the base of the pronotum; from *M. similis* Fisher (Antigua) by the evenly rounded elytral apices (in *M. similis* they are obliquely attenuate).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Windward Islands, Grenada; Greater Antilles, Mona Island, Puerto Rico.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, June 4-18, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

TRIBE **CURIINI**

GENERA **PLECTROMERUS** AND **PENTOMACRUS**

KEY TO THE SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENERA *Plectromerus* AND *Pentomacrus*
OCCURRING IN THE WEST INDIES AND BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Clavate portion of hind femora armed beneath with two teeth (Republic of Dominica).....*Plectromerus bidentatus*
Clavate portion of hind femora armed beneath with a single tooth.....2
2. Pronotum densely, coarsely, irregularly ocellate-punctate, appearing rugose throughout (Cuba).....*Pentomacrus punctatus*
Pronotum not ocellate-punctate and not appearing to be rugose.....3
3. Elytra glabrous.....4
Elytra sparsely clothed with long erect hairs, or each puncture with a short recumbent yellowish hair.....5

4. Elytral apices armed with a large external spine (Cuba).....
.....*Pentomacrus acuña*.....6
5. Elytra without long erect yellowish hairs; marked with three transverse fasciae (Cuba).....*Plectromerus ornatus*
Elytra with sparsely scattered, long, erect, yellowish hairs; marked with two fasciae (Haiti).....*Plectromerus crenulatus*
6. Posterior tibiae prominently sinuate basally.....9
Posterior tibiae straight or but slightly sinuate basally.....7
7. Pronotum with black anterior margin; size large (12 mm.) (Jamaica).....
.....*Pentomacrus femoratus*
Pronotum with anterior margin not black; size smaller (3.5–9 mm.).....8
8. Antennae with third segment twice as long as fourth (Grenada).....
.....*Pentomacrus fasciatus*
Antennae with third segment only slightly longer than fourth (Bimini, Bahamas).....*Plectromerus pumilus*
9. Pronotum and elytra without evident ferruginous markings (Hispaniola)...
.....*Plectromerus serratus*
Pronotum and elytra with ferruginous markings.....10
10. Elytra with subsutural, longitudinal depression on disc, forming a costa along outer margin.....11
Elytra without longitudinal depression or costa.....12
11. Pronotum with large, irregularly placed punctures in center of disc (Bimini, Bahamas).....*Plectromerus costatus*
Pronotum with at most a few fine punctures in center of disc (Cuba).....
.....*Plectromerus dentipes*
12. Posterior margin of hind femoral tooth serrate (Hispaniola).....
.....*Plectromerus distinctus*
Posterior margin of hind femoral tooth not serrate (Jamaica).....
.....*Pentomacrus unidentatus*

***Plectromerus costatus*, new species**

Figure 3

Small, testaceous with brown maculations, antennae a little longer than body, elytral apices broadly truncate, femora petiolate, clavate portion with long, postmedian, ventral spine, posterior margin of spine not or feebly serrate, pile yellowish throughout.

MALE: Head nearly flat in front, feebly concave between antennae, vertex evenly rounded, eyes small, not reaching to posterior margin of antennal sockets, front between antennae with narrow, median, longitudinal, impressed line, vertex and front rugosely punctate, punctures large, inconspicuously and sparsely clothed with short, decumbent, yellowish pile, anterior margin of epistoma truncate, anterior margin of labrum feebly emarginate, last palpal segments subtriangular, outer margin obliquely truncate; an-

tennae unarmed, slightly longer than body, first segment evenly rounded, equal in length to third, fourth, and a little more than half the length of the third, fifth not quite so long as third and fourth combined, succeeding segments progressively shorter, eleventh slightly longer than tenth, basal half to basal third of segments 3 to 11 testaceous, apical portion fuscous, all segments densely clothed with short, decumbent, yellowish pile, segment 3 sparsely ciliate beneath, segments 4 to 11 sparsely clothed with short, erect hair, apical segments slightly flattened. Pronotum cylindrical, convex, longer than broad, glabrous except for a single long hair on each side close to anterior margin and a single long lateral discal hair in front of base, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin shallowly emarginate, side margins sinuate in basal third, evenly rounded anteriorly, surface with large, dark brown, H-shaped maculation, lateral arms extending from base to apical third, middle of disc moderately densely punctate in brown area, punctures large, separated by about one-fourth to one-half of their own widths, anterior and basal portions sparsely punctured, punctures large, sides deeply, irregularly, sparsely punctate, large subtriangular area on apical two-thirds strongly alutaceous and deeply punctured, remainder of surface alutaceous; scutellum nearly square, posterior margin evenly, shallowly rounded. Elytra glabrous, wider than pronotum, side margins subparallel, slightly sinuate medially, evenly rounded to apex, apex broadly truncate, unarmed, surface deeply, densely, irregularly punctate at base, punctures smaller and more sparsely placed towards apex, subsutural depression extending from basal to apical fourth, forming a prominent costa along its outer margin, surface mottled with brown maculations (fig. 3). Under surface fuscous, prosternum with large subtriangular alutaceous area on either side of middle, sparsely, deeply punctured, anterior third smooth, mesosternum and metaepisternum densely clothed with short, decumbent pile, metasternum and abdomen finely, sparsely punctate and pilose, shining, last abdominal segment evenly rounded, subtruncate apically; legs fuscous, densely clothed with short decumbent pile, femora strongly petiolate, clavate portion with strong postmedian ventral tooth, posterior margin of tooth not, or feebly, serrate, posterior tibiae strongly bent basally, strongly carinate internally.

Length, 6.0 mm.; width, 1.7 mm.

FEMALE: Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, collected on South Bimini Island, Bahamas, May 25, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch); paratype, male, same locality, June, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie), in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History; paratype, male, same locality, May 21, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch), in the collection of Lionel Lacey. One specimen from Eleuthera, Bahamas, July 9-15 (Wickham), in the United States National Museum is probably this species.

There seems to be considerable confusion concerning the generic limitations of *Plectromerus* and *Pentomacrus*, and several of the species placed in the latter genus do not agree with Gahan's definition, especially in the character of the antennae. The present species appears to be most closely related to *Plectromerus dentipes* Olivier but can be separated from it by the much larger and more densely placed punctures on the pronotal disc and by the non-serrate, or but slightly serrate, posterior margin of the femoral spine. There seems to be no difference between the synonym *Plectromerus scambus* Newman and *P. dentipes*, both having sparsely placed, fine, pronotal punctures. *Plectromerus costatus* can be distinguished from the rest of the species belonging to this genus as follows: from *P. distinctus* Cameron by having the head deeply punctate, disc of pronotum with longitudinal ferruginous bands rather than ill-defined lateral spots, elytra with more than two ferruginous bands, and by having the posterior portion of the femoral spine not serrate or only slightly serrate; from *P. bidentatus* Fisher by its larger and more densely placed pronotal punctures and by having a single tooth on the posterior femora; from *P. serratus* Cameron by its mottled coloration and by the non-serrate or but slightly serrate posterior margin of the femoral tooth; from *P. ornatus* Fisher by its sinuate tibiae and broadly truncate elytral apices.

From the members of the genus *Pentomacrus*, *Plectromerus costatus* can be distinguished as follows: from *P. femoratus* Fabricius and *P. fasciatus* Gahan by having the hind tibiae prominently curved at the base; from *P. acuña* Fisher by the absence of long, erect hair on the head, by having the elytral apices truncate and the outer apical elytral angles not toothed; from *P. punctatus* by having pilose legs and no ocellate pronotal punctures; from *P. unidentatus* Fisher by having the pronotum evenly convex and irregularly punctate and the elytral apices broadly truncate.

Plectromerus pumilus, new species

Figure 9

Small, narrow, head and pronotum rufous, elytra testaceous, with three rufous, transverse bands, legs testaceous, pronotum with two small, round, median, dark spots, one on either side; antennae slightly longer than body.

MALE: Head with anterior portion of front slightly convex, shallowly, irregularly punctate, front between antennae shallowly concave, deeply, rugosely punctate, vertex with anterior portion sparsely, irregularly punctate, finely alutaceous, posterior portion transversely crenulate; anterior margin of epistoma truncate; antennae a little longer than body, first segment evenly rounded, a little longer than third, fourth segment two-thirds of length of third, fifth segment longer than third, following segments gradually decreasing in length, first segment sparsely, shallowly punctate and clothed with short, decumbent, yellowish pile, segments 2 to 11 moderately densely clothed with short, decumbent, yellowish pile, with few scattered, longer, suberect, yellowish hairs. Pronotum glabrous except for subapical, lateral hair on either side, and hair laterally on either side of disc at base; distinctly longer than wide, widest just behind anterior margin which is slightly produced medially, lateral margins almost parallel to basal third, gradually sinuate to base, basal margin truncate, disc with slightly elevated median area, which has two rounded dark spots one on either side, surface sparsely, finely punctate, more deeply but sparsely punctate on anterior lateral two-thirds; scutellum evenly rounded apically, glabrous. Elytra glabrous, wider than pronotum, side margins subparallel, slightly sinuate before middle, evenly rounded to apex which is feebly truncate, surface slightly concave medially, basal half with large, sparsely placed punctures, punctures separated by from one to two times their own widths, punctures smaller and more sparsely placed apically, maculate, with transverse fuscous spot on basal third, not reaching suture or side margin, median transverse band extending from side margin to near suture, subapical lighter and wider spot extending from margin to suture. Under surface testaceous, with only a few scattered punctures and long erect hairs on the abdomen; legs sparsely clothed with short decumbent yellowish pile, petiolate, clavate portion with sharp postmedian ventral spine, posterior margin of

spine on hind legs not serrate, tibiae nearly straight, apical abdominal segment evenly rounded.

FEMALE: Similar to the male except that lateral margins of pronotum are nearly impunctate, only a few very fine scattered punctures are evident, and the apical abdominal segment is more broadly rounded.

Male, length, 3.5 mm.; width, 1.0 mm. Female, length, 4.0 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, collected on South Bimini Island, Bahamas, June, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie); allotype, female, same locality, July, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

Both specimens of this very small species were collected at night on a canvas sheet under a Coleman lantern. It appears to be most closely related to *Pentomacrus fasciatus* Gahan but can be separated from that species by its smaller size, transverse rather than oblique basal elytral maculation, unrounded side pronotal margins, rounded rather than oblong pronotal spots, and by having the antennae only a little longer than body and the third segment only about one-third longer than fourth rather than twice as long. It can be separated from all other species belonging to both genera as shown in the key.

TRIBE **CALLICHROMINI**

GENUS **CALLICHROMA**

Callichroma columbina Guérin

Callichroma columbina GUÉRIN, 1838, Rev. Zool., p. 282.

No specimens of this species were collected on Bimini. This species is listed as a synonym of *C. virens* Drury in most catalogues, but specimens from Cuba and the Bahama Islands differ uniformly from the Jamaican *C. virens* by having the head more deeply and densely punctate, being of smaller size, and having only the extreme posterior edges of the femora black. In *C. virens* the head is sparsely and shallowly punctate, and the femora have a wide black band apically. The exact status of this name cannot be established until longer series are available from the various islands in the West Indies. It may be that it will be shown to be a subspecies of *C. virens* when more specimens are studied and the variability of the two populations is established.

Callichroma plicata LeConte has been recorded from the Bahama Islands, but these records are almost certainly based on misidenti-

fied specimens. *C. plicata* is a western United States species (Texas and Arizona) which, although it resembles *C. virens* superficially, can be readily separated by its much shorter antennae in both sexes.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Bahama Islands.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Nassau, New Providence Island; Blue Hill, Nassau, New Providence Island, May 29, 1931 (M. Kisliuk).

TRIBE CLYTINI

KEY TO THE GENERA BELONGING TO THE TRIBE CLYTINI OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Antennae 12-segmented.....*Euryscelis*
 Antennae 11-segmented.....2
2. Antennae short, segments 5 to 10 serrate; tibiae strongly flattened.....
 *Neoclytus*
 Antennae long, filiform throughout; tibia round.....*Placosternus*

GENUS PLACOSTERNUS

Placosternus difficilis (Chevrolat)

Cyllene difficilis CHEVROLAT, 1862, Ann. Ent. Soc. France, ser. 4, vol. 2, p. 263.

Five specimens of this rather uncommon species were collected on Bimini. A specimen in the United States National Museum intercepted at Laredo, Texas, in mulberry root stock came originally from Nassau.

TYPE LOCALITY: Havana, Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Nassau, New Providence Island, April, 1918 (W. M. Mann); Eleuthera, July 9-15 (Wickham); South Bimini, May, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch); New Providence Island, July, 1904 (Barber).

GENUS EURYSCELIS

Euryscelis suturalis (Olivier)

Callidium suturale OLIVIER, 1795, Entomologie, vol. 4, no. 70, p. 62.

Three males and three females of this diurnal species were collected on Bimini, and they agree in all respects with topotypes and specimens from other islands in the West Indies and Bahamas, and Florida.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Saint-Domingue."

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Republic of Dominica, Haiti, Cayman Islands; United States, Key Largo and Biscayne Bay, Florida; Bahama Islands.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Eight mile rock, Grand Bahama Island, April 16, 1936 (W. J. Clench); Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); South Bimini Island, July-August, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie); Arthurs Town, Cat Island, July-August, 1935 (W. J. Clench).

GENUS **NEOCLYTUS**

Neoclytus bahamicus, new species

Figure 12

Small to large, piceous, antennae testaceous; pronotum bordered with narrow band of densely placed, acutely pointed yellow scales; elytra with four yellow fasciae made up of pointed yellow scales; legs rufous except for clavate portion of femora which is piceous.

MALE: Head with front nearly flat, fine median impressed line extending from anterior edge of vertex nearly to front margin, densely, rugosely punctate, sparsely clothed with whitish hairs medially and along anterior edge, densely clothed with acutely pointed yellow scales around eyes and an expanded area anteriorly, area between antennae nearly flat, antennal sockets only slightly elevated, vertex reticulately punctate, without fine median line, sparsely clothed with scale-like hairs medially, more densely clothed with elongate, pointed yellow scales around eyes and a narrow transverse band across base; anterior margins of epistoma and labrum truncate; eyes large, almost round, shallowly emarginate internally above, facets small; antennae reaching to basal third of elytra, segments 1 to 4 rounded, sparsely punctate and pilose, hairs suberect, first segment longer than third and fourth combined, second segment half as long as third, third and fourth equal, segments 5 to 10 shallowly serrate on outer margin, densely clothed with short, decumbent yellowish and black pile, segments 6 to 10 narrowly overlapping one another exteriorly, segment 5 slightly longer than segments 4 and 6, segments 6 to 10 progressively shorter, eleventh oblong-ovate, longer than tenth. Pronotum slightly wider than long, anterior margin elevated, with transverse impression immediately behind, margin slightly produced

medially, side margins evenly rounded to near base, strongly constricted to basal margin, widest medially, basal margin truncate, strongly depressed below discal surface, disc with four median, short, sharp, transverse, glabrous, pointed carinae, one each at basal and apical margins, one behind and one in front of middle, four lateral carinae, two on sides posterior to anterior median, two on sides anterior to posterior median, sides at widest portion

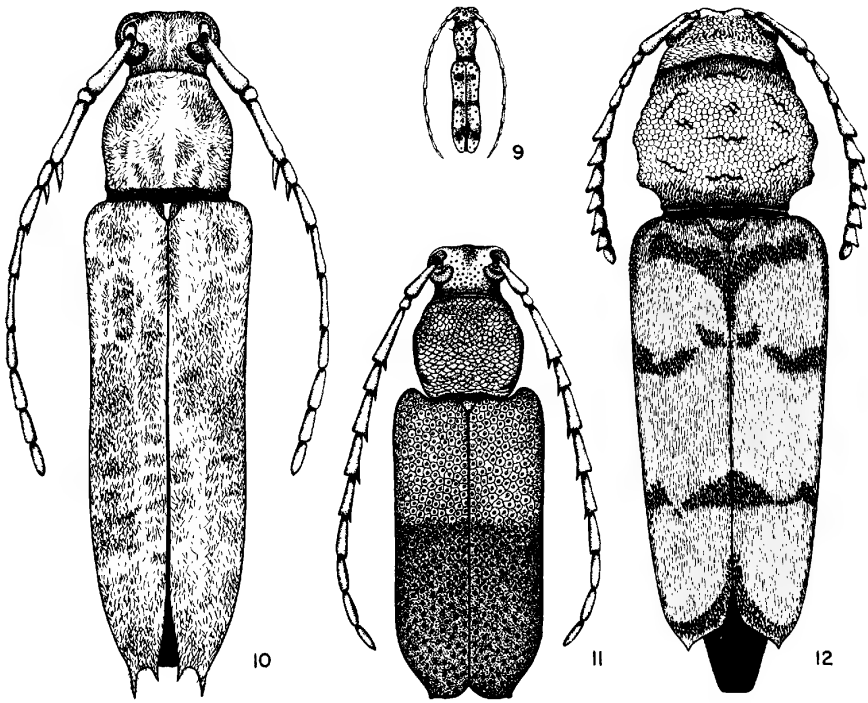


FIG. 9. *Pelctromerus pumilis*, holotype.

FIG. 10. *Elaphidion bahamicae*, holotype.

FIG. 11. *Trichrous prasinus*, holotype.

FIG. 12. *Neoclytus bahamicus*, female allotype.

with median, glabrous, irregular, small area, surface reticulately punctate throughout, sparsely clothed with short suberect hairs, entire pronotum with narrow, yellow border of pointed scales; scutellum subtriangular, obtusely pointed apically, sparsely clothed with decumbent dark pile. Elytra equal in width to pronotum, sides nearly straight, narrowly converging apically, apex with strong spine exteriorly, obliquely truncate to suture which

has small spine, each elytron with four yellow, pilose fasciae arranged as follows: slightly oblique narrow band extending from lateral margins over humeral umbone and obliquely back to suture, oblique, subtriangular band in front of middle, extending from margin to sutural third where it narrows and then expands basally, not quite reaching suture, broad even transverse band behind middle, extending from lateral to sutural margins, narrow apical band extending obliquely from outer margin to suture, following oblique truncation of elytra, remainder of surface densely, shallowly punctate and moderately densely clothed with short, decumbent, black hairs. Under surface with prosternum densely punctate, sparsely pilose, hairs white, long, erect, mesosternum sparsely pilose laterally in front, densely clothed with yellow scales behind, metasternum with broad, V-shaped, yellow fasciae of pointed scales extending from posterior margin of metaepisternum obliquely forward to middle between middle coxae, metaepisternum with short, dense decumbent hair anteriorly, middle of metasternum sparsely clothed with long, erect, white pile; legs with femora strongly clavate, sparsely, deeply punctate, with long erect white pile at base, darker apically, posterior punctures with short, sharp projections, middle femora strongly bent basally, armed apically with two short, sharp spines, posterior tibiae strongly flattened laterally, moderately densely clothed with long, suberect brownish hairs, anterior legs white pilose; abdominal segments 1 to 3 with transverse, lateral, yellowish bands of scales, remainder of surface sparsely, finely punctate and clothed with long, suberect white hair, last abdominal segment evenly shallowly rounded apically.

FEMALE: Similar to male except for much larger size, more prominent constriction at base of pronotum, slightly differently shaped pronotal carinae, shorter antennae, scutellum with yellow band of scales apically, apical elytral fasciae more extended along suture, apical elytral spine shorter, transverse anterior band of yellow scales on prosternum, lateral abdominal fasciae on segments 1 to 4, and apical abdominal segment more broadly rounded and nearly truncate apically.

Male, length, 6.0 mm.; width, 2.0 mm. Female, length, 16.5 mm.; width, 4.5 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, allotype, female, reared from wood collected on South Bimini Island, June, 1951 (M. Ca-

zier, C. and P. Vaurie); 140 paratopotypes collected from May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie). One male paratype was collected on June 9, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge), and one male paratype is from Nassau, New Providence Island. Types and paratypes in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, paratypes in the collection of Lionel Lacey.

During May, 1951, limbs of several species of plants were collected on South Bimini and placed in cages in the laboratory on North Bimini where this species was reared. Emergence began in May and lasted until August, but during the first week or two only the small specimens emerged, followed by both large and small during the rest of the time. It was assumed that the smaller-sized individuals were the males, but subsequent examination has shown that there is little or no correlation between size and sex. Of the 70 large individuals, 47 were females, 23 males; of nine medium-sized individuals, five were females, four males; of the 63 small individuals, 36 were females and 27 males. In the laboratory the small males were observed in copulation with the larger females.

The series shows not only considerable variability in the size range of both sexes but also variability in the pronotal carinae, color, and maculations.

This species can be separated from the West Indian species as follows: from *Neoclytus podagricus* (White) by having more than three pronotal carinulae, the elytra spinose exteriorly rather than in the middle, no glabrous area on the elytra, and the four elytral fasciae; from *Neoclytus cordifer* Klug by the yellow scale maculations on the head, pronotum, elytra, and under surface; from *Neoclytus longipes* Drury by the shape of the second elytral fasciae, which is not V-shaped and not connected with the basal band, and by its shorter antennae; from *Neoclytus pubicollis* Fisher by its darker color, yellow elytral maculations, sparse pronotal pile, and four rather than three elytral fasciae; from *Neoclytus pallidicornis* Fisher by the yellow elytral markings and obliquely truncate and bispinose elytral apices; from *Neoclytus chevrolati* Castelnau and Gory and *Neoclytus araneiformis* Olivier by having two transverse oblique basal elytral fasciae rather than one, and yellow scales on the pronotal margins. It is quite different from any known North American species.

TRIBE HETEROPSINI

KEY TO THE GENERA BELONGING TO THE TRIBE HETEROPSINI OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Antennal segments 3 to 7 strongly spinose apically on inside.....*Trichrous*
Antennal segments not spinose apically.....*Heterops*

GENUS TRICHOUS

KEY TO THE SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS *Trichrous* OCCURRING IN THE WEST INDIES AND BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Elytra unicolorous.....2
Elytra bicolored.....5
2. Elytra entirely black (Jamaica).....*lineolatus*
Elytra not black.....3
3. Elytra bispinose apically, two raised lines on disc (Jamaica).....*major*
Elytra unispinose apically, without raised lines on disc.....4
4. Elytral apices separately rounded, sparsely pilose and without vitta;
femora brownish yellow (Republic of Dominica).....*violaceipennis*
Elytral apices obliquely truncate, surface densely pilose and with a narrow
vitta of short, sparse, white hairs extending along sutural margin from
basal fourth to apical third; legs black (Republic of Dominica).....
.....*nigripes*
5. Elytra with a moderately broad, yellowish white, longitudinal vitta ex-
tending from middle of base to near apex (Cuba).....*vittatus*
Elytra not vittate.....6
6. Elytra with a large, triangular, red spot at the base, not including humeral
angles (Jamaica).....*basalis*
Elytra without triangular spot, at most with small, pale, rounded spots at
base.....7
7. Elytra with a distinct, median, longitudinal costa (Jamaica)...*terminalis*
Elytra without costae.....8
8. Elytra with two small, basal, pale spots (Jamaica).....*jamaicensis*
Elytra without two small, basal, pale spots.....9
9. Elytral apices with a prominent spine (Cuba).....*divisus*
Elytral apices not spinose.....10
10. Pronotum deeply, densely punctate, size large, 12 mm.....11
Pronotum sparsely, finely punctate, size small, 6-8 mm.....14
11. Apical third of elytra black.....13
Apical third or half of elytra blue or green.....12
12. Apical third of elytra purplish blue (Cuba).....*dimidiatipennis*
Apical half of elytra brilliant green (Bimini, Bahamas).....*prasinus*
13. Head clothed with a few long inconspicuous hairs (Haiti).....*bicolor*
Head densely clothed with cinereous pile (Republic of Dominica)...*jaegeri*
14. Abdomen dark blue; elytral pile forming irregular spots (Republic of Do-
minica).....*irroratus*
Abdomen rufotestaceous; elytral pile sparse, long, erect, never forming
spots (Cuba).....*pilipennis*

Trichrous prasinus, new species

Figure 11

Size large, robust, above deeply, densely punctate, sparsely pilose; head, pronotum, basal half of elytra red, apical half of elytra brilliant green; antennae black; under surface red, femora red except for black apical area, tibiae and tarsi black.

FEMALE: Head broad, nearly flat in front between antennae, anterior median portion impunctate, front between antennae densely, shallowly punctate, vertex deeply rugosely punctate; eyes large, deeply emarginate, facets small; epistoma with anterior margin shallowly emarginate; anterior margin of labrum shallowly emarginate; mandibles black apically; antennae round, extending to apical fourth of elytra, black, 11-segmented, segment 1 about two-thirds of length of third, fourth less than half of the length of third and two-thirds of the length of fifth, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, seventh to eleventh becoming progressively shorter, segments 3 to 7 with long, sharp, apical, internal spine, segment 1 sparsely, deeply punctate, punctures large and each with a long, suberect, dark hair, segments 2 to 6 densely clothed with moderately long, suberect, black hair, strongly ciliate beneath, segments 7 to 11 densely clothed with short, decumbent, black hairs with a few scattered, erect, longer hairs, outer apical angles of segments 7 to 10 obtusely produced. Pronotum wider than long, anterior margin slightly produced medially, side margins evenly rounded, sharply sinuate in front of base, widest in front of middle, basal margin feebly bisinuate, disc broadly flattened and somewhat depressed, two lateral elevated areas in front of middle, surface reticulately punctate, punctures very large and uneven in shape, sparsely clothed with long erect hairs; scutellum subtriangular, acutely pointed apically. Elytra wider than pronotum, humeral angles strongly produced anteriorly, lateral margins subparallel, slightly narrowed towards apical sixth, obliquely narrowed to outer apical margin, apex obliquely, shallowly emarginate to suture, unarmed, surface reticulately punctate, more strongly so on basal half, sparsely clothed with irregularly placed, long, erect hairs. Under surface with prosternum at base, shallowly, irregularly, transversely carinate, impunctate apically, moderately densely clothed with long, erect, whitish hairs, mesosterna and metasterna sparsely punctate and clothed with long, erect, whitish hairs, abdomen more sparsely punctate and clothed

with long, erect, whitish hair, apical abdominal segment strongly produced, obliquely rounded to apex; anterior and middle femora strongly clavate, middle femora strongly bent ventrally, hind femora feebly clavate, all femora with an apical black band, sparsely pilose and punctate, tibiae more densely pilose, anterior tibiae with dense brush on inner surface of apical two-thirds.

Length, 12.0 mm.; width, 4.0 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, female, collected on South Bimini Island, Bahamas, June, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie).

This species appears to be most closely related to *T. dimidiatipennis* Chevrolat but can be readily distinguished from it because the apical half of the elytra is brilliant green, whereas in *dimidiatipennis* the apical third is purplish blue.

Trichous pilipennis Chevrolat

"*Trichous*" *pilipennis* CHEVROLAT, 1862, Ann. Ent. Soc. France, ser. 4, vol. 2, p. 262.

One example of this small species was collected at night on a canvas sheet beneath a Coleman lantern. It differs from most of the other species in the genus by having the pronotum rounded-convex and the pronotal punctures small and very sparsely placed.

TYPE LOCALITY: Havana, Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, June, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie).

GENUS HETEROPS

KEY TO THE SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS *Heterops* OCCURRING IN THE WEST INDIES AND BAHAMA ISLANDS¹

1. Elytra sparsely pilose throughout, punctures on apical half large and evident although smaller than on basal half 2
 Elytra densely pilose at least on apical half, punctures fine, obscure and much more dense on apical half than on base 3
2. Head and pronotum black; elytra with wide, testaceous basal band, extending down lateral margins beyond middle (Cuba) *loreyi*
 Head and pronotum red; elytra with basal half red, apical half black (Cuba) *dimidiata*²

¹ The only member of this genus not included in this key is *H. apollinarii* Gounelle from Colombia.

² Judging from the original description of *H. bipartita* Lacordaire (Cuba), it is the same or very similar to *H. dimidiata* Chevrolat and no differences can be found to separate the two.

3. Elytra uniformly black, without eburneous, impunctate spots (Cuba).....*bicolor*
Elytra not completely black, with eburneous, impunctate spots.....4
4. Elytra densely clothed throughout with short, erect or decumbent pile, except on humeral umbones.....5
Elytra with basal half inconspicuously pilose or sparsely clothed with erect hairs.....6
5. Elytra with two elongate, median, approximate, eburneous spots; middle of abdomen sparsely pilose; form narrow (Republic of Dominica).....*hispaniolae*
Elytra without or with one or two rounded, postmedian, separated, eburneous or brown, glabrous spots; middle of abdomen densely pilose; form robust (Bimini, Bahama Islands).....*robusta*
6. Each elytron ornamented with two pairs of eburneous spots.....7
Each elytron ornamented with three eburneous spots, one basal, two median, obliquely placed (Cuba).....*lanieri*
7. Middle pair of eburneous elytral spots elongate, nearly equal in length, basal spots nearly equal in length (Cuba).....*cubaecola*
Middle pair of eburneous elytral spots rounded, inner spot more towards base than outer, basal pair of eburneous elytral spots with inner spot larger and longer than outer (Cuba).....*duvali*

Heterops robusta, new species

Figure 7

Medium-sized, robust, head and pronotum red, antennae black, elytra brown at base, black apically, each elytron with two elongated, equal-sized, not contiguous, basal eburneous spots, one rounded, outer, postmedian, eburneous spot and a small, inner glabrous area, not contiguous with outer spot, the latter representing the inner eburneous spot, elytral apices truncate, small exterior spine; femora red except at extreme base which is black, trochanters black, middle and hind femora bispinose apically, tibiae and tarsi piceous or black; under surface red except for apical portion of last abdominal segment which is black.

MALE: Head narrow, front shallowly concave between antennae, deeply, transversely impressed along anterior margin, moderately deeply impressed, median, fine, longitudinal line extending from anterior impression to about hind margins of eyes, area between antennal sockets with two shallower longitudinal impressions, one on either side of median line, surface shallowly, irregularly punctate and sparsely clothed with short, decumbent hairs, vertex shallowly rugosely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, decumbent pile; epistoma truncate anteriorly; anterior margin of labrum feebly emarginate; antennal segments rounded, nearly

twice as long as body, segment 1 about two-thirds of length of 3, segments 3 to 10 subequal, eleventh segment one-third longer than tenth, segment 1 sparsely, deeply punctate, sparsely clothed above with short, decumbent hair and a few long, erect hairs apically, beneath sparsely ciliate, segments 2 to 11 densely clothed with short, decumbent, black hairs and a few short, suberect, yellowish hairs, segments 2 and 3 densely ciliate beneath, segments 4 and 5 sparsely ciliate beneath. Pronotum robust, broader than long, anterior margin truncate, side margins unevenly rounded, more sharply constricted basally, widest near middle, basal margin feebly bisinuate, surface reticulately, irregularly punctate, disc with two slightly elevated, median, lateral areas, disc sparsely clothed with short, decumbent pile, margins more densely clothed with short, decumbent pile and with few scattered long, erect hairs, basal margin and median posterior portion of disc slightly darker than rest of surface; scutellum subtriangular, apex acutely rounded, surface densely clothed with short, decumbent, whitish hairs. Elytra widest at base, slightly wider than pronotum, side margins nearly straight, gradually converging to apical sixth, rounded to outer apical angle which is bluntly spinose, apical margin truncate, inner angle rounded to suture which is not spined, surface with large punctures, separated by about twice their own widths, becoming smaller and more sparse towards apex, areas between large punctures densely, minutely punctate, surface except for humeral umbones and eburneous spots densely clothed with short, decumbent, whitish hairs, humeral umbones with large, sparsely placed punctures, sparsely clothed with short, erect hair, base brown, becoming gradually darker towards apex which is black. Under surface with prosternum rugosely punctate, densely clothed with suberect short hairs, remainder of under surface densely clothed with short, decumbent, whitish hairs, except along anterior margins of abdominal segments which are glabrous, apical abdominal segment evenly rounded laterally, subtruncate apically.

FEMALE: Similar to the male except that the lateral pronotal margins are strongly declivous anteriorly, pronotal disc with wide, black, median, longitudinal band, slightly expanded anteriorly before apical margin, widely expanded along basal margin; elytra with two evenly placed, postmedian, oblong, ovate, eburneous spots; antennae about one-fourth longer than body; apical abdominal segment broadly, evenly rounded posteriorly.

Male, length, 13.0 mm.; width, 4.5 mm. Female, length, 12.0 mm.; width, 4.0 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, collected on South Bimini Island, July 16, 1951; allotype, female, same locality, July 28, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie); three paratopotypes collected in July (C. and P. Vaurie). Types and paratypes in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, paratype in the collection of Lionel Lacey.

The series is fairly uniform except in the extent of the black areas on the pronotum and in the postmedian eburneous elytral spots. In one paratype there is hardly any indication of black on the pronotum, and the middle elytral spots in another paratype are indicated only by a small, oblong, dark brown, glabrous, unelevated area in the position of the usual outer eburneous spot.

This species appears to be most closely related to *H. hispaniolae* Fisher but can be separated from it, as shown in the key, by its more robust shape and darker elytron, especially at base.

***Heterops dimidiata* (Chevrolat)**

Eburia dimidiata CHEVROLAT, 1838, Rev. Zool., p. 283.

Two specimens of this diurnal species were collected on Bimini, and they agree in every respect with specimens from Cuba.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, June 9, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, August 18, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE

KEY TO THE TRIBES BELONGING TO THE SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Anterior coxae not separated by prosternal projection; elytra narrow, abbreviated *Methiini*¹
Anterior coxae widely or narrowly separated by prosternal projection; elytra not narrowed or abbreviated 2
2. Front of head strongly retrorse: eyes distant from antennal base, not emarginate *Spalacopsini*
Front of head vertical; eyes at base of antennae, strongly emarginate 3
3. Antennae ciliate beneath 4
Antennae not ciliate beneath *Acanthocinini*

¹ This genus is usually placed in the subfamily Cerambycinae, but in *Methia* the front tibiae are obliquely grooved and the palpi are cylindrical as in the Lamiinae.

4. Prosternum in front of anterior coxae longer than width of prosternal projection between front coxae. 5
 Prosternum in front of anterior coxae shorter than width of prosternal projection between front coxae. 7
5. Femora slightly enlarged apically or clavate; prosternal projection between anterior coxae wide, not constricted into a thin ridge; facets of eyes large. 6
 Femora slender, not enlarged or clavate; prosternal projection between anterior coxae strongly constricted into a thin ridge; facets of eyes small. Hemilophini
6. Mesosternal projection strongly constricted between middle coxae, apex obtusely pointed; tarsal claws thick and strongly curved. Ataxiini
 Mesosternal projection not strongly constricted between middle coxae, apex broadly truncate; tarsal claws thin, weakly curved at apex. Apodasyini
7. Middle tibiae obliquely sulcate externally at apical third. Acanthoderini
 Middle tibiae not sulcate externally. Pogonocherini

TRIBE METHIINI

GENUS METHIA

Methia necydalea (Fabricius)

Figure 13

Saperda necydalea FABRICIUS, 1798, *Entomologiae systematicae*, Supplementum, p. 148.

During one month in 1950 and four months in 1951, 255 specimens of this species were collected on Bimini. The series shows considerable variability in size, which ranges from 4.0 mm. to 8.5 mm. The color pattern on the elytra varies from being almost entirely testaceous to having one or two dark transverse apical fasciae and a dark humeral spot or a longitudinal dark lateral fascia extending from the humeral angles to the apical third. This species is closely related to the Florida *Methia pusilla* Newman but can be separated from that species by the eyes which are much more closely approximate on the vertex. The Bimini series agrees in every respect with series from various islands in the West Indies.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Thomas Island.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Windward Islands, Grenada; Guadeloupe; Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix; Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Mona Island, Republic of Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Arthurs Town, Cat Island (1), July 7, 1935 (W. J. Clench); Mangrove Cay, Andros Island (2); May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); South

Bimini Island (3), June 10-18, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

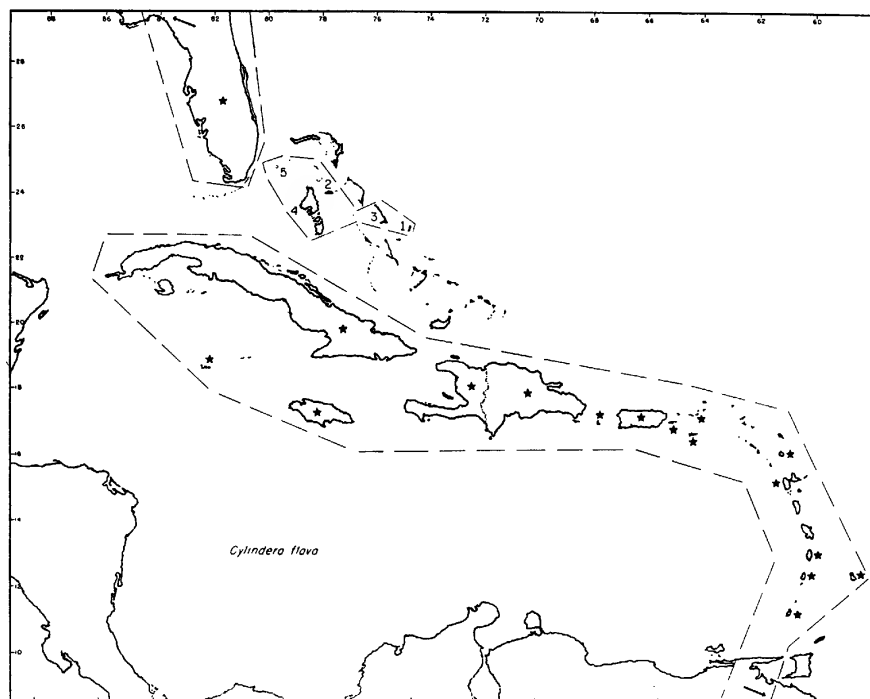


FIG. 13. Distribution of *Cyllindera flava*.

TRIBE ATAXIINI

GENUS ATAXIA

Ataxia spinacauda Schaeffer

Ataxia spinacauda SCHAEFFER, 1904, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 12, p. 224.

Three specimens of this species were collected at night on Bimini.

TYPE LOCALITY: Key Largo, Florida.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Blue Hill, Nassau, New Providence Island, May 29, 1931 (M. Kisliuk); Egg Island, Eleuthera, May 13 (H. F. Wickham); Eleuthera Island, July 9-15 (H. F. Wickham); Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, May-June,

1917 (W. M. Mann); South Bimini Island, June, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie); same locality, July, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie); Arthurs Town, Cat Island, July and August (W. J. Clench).

TRIBE **APODASYINI**

GENUS **EUPOGONIUS**

Eupogonius wickhami Fisher

Eupogonius wickhami FISHER, 1935, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., vol. 83, no. 2979, p. 199.

Ten specimens of this species were collected at night on Bimini.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egg Island, Eleuthera, Bahamas, May 13 (H. F. Wickham).

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Blue Hill, Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahamas, May 29, 1931.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini, June 8, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May, June, and August (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

TRIBE **POGONOCHERINI**

KEY TO THE GENERA BELONGING TO THE TRIBE POGONOCHERINI
OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Pronotum with prominent tubercles; femora strongly clavate; form broad *Ecyrus*
- Pronotum without prominent tubercles; femora gradually but not prominently enlarged apically; form narrow *Lypsimena*

GENUS **ECYRUS**

Ecyrus insularis Fisher

Ecyrus insularis FISHER, 1932, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., vol. 80, no. 2922, art. 22, p. 76.

This species was especially abundant during July, and in three months 191 specimens were collected at night by jack-lighting and on the sheets beneath the Coleman lanterns. There is little variability in the series except for size which varies from 4.5 mm. to 11.5 mm. in length.

TYPE LOCALITY: Baragua, Cuba, May 6, 1928.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Jamaica.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, June to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie).

GENUS **LYPSIMENA**

***Lypsimena fuscata* LeConte**

Lypsimena fuscata LECONTE, 1852, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 2, ser. 2, art. 18, p. 155.

During four months in 1951, 16 specimens were collected at night on Bimini. The series is quite variable in the white maculations, and the length varies from 4.5 mm. to 10.5 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: New York.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: South America, Venezuela; Central America, Panama; Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba; United States, New York, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); Nassau, New Providence Island, March 27, 1919; South Bimini Island, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

TRIBE **SPALACOPSINI**

GENUS **SPALACOPSIS**

***Spalacopsis (Euthuorus) filum* (Klug)**

Hippopsis filum KLUG, 1829 (reprinted 1929), Preis-Verzeichniss . . . Insecten-doublotten, p. 13.

Members of this genus are extremely difficult to classify, and although the nine Bimini specimens are slightly smaller and narrower than those from Cuba, it seems to belong to this species rather than to any others from the West Indies or from Florida. Of the Floridian species it is apparently most closely related to *S. costulata* Casey. All nine specimens were collected at night (jack-lighting) on one slender climbing vine, and two pairs were in copulation.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Haiti; United States, ? Florida.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, May and June, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

TRIBE ACANTHODERINI

KEY TO THE GENERA BELONGING TO THE TRIBE ACANTHODERINI OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. First antennal segment with a prominent groove at base; inner margins of eyes, beneath antennae, nearly straight.....*Acanthoderes*
First antennal segment without groove at base; inner margins of eyes, beneath antennae, strongly rounded.....*Oreodera*

GENUS OREODERA

Oreodera glauca (Linnaeus)

Cerambyx glaucus LINNAEUS, 1758, *Systema naturae*, vol. 1, p. 390.

No specimens of this widespread species were collected on Bimini.

TYPE LOCALITY: "In America."

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: South America, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Peru, French Guiana, British Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia; Central America, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala; Mexico; Windward Islands, St. Lucia; Guadeloupe; Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Republic of Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica; Bahama Islands.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann).

GENUS ACANTHODERES

Acanthoderes modesta (Gyllenhal)

Lamia modesta GYLLENHAL, 1817, in Schoenherr, *Synonymia insectorum*, app., vol. 1, pt. 3, p. 164.

No specimens of this species were collected on Bimini, and none were available for examination

TYPE LOCALITY: "Finlandia."

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Bahama Islands, United States.

TRIBE ACANTHOCININI

KEY TO THE GENERA BELONGING TO THE TRIBE ACANTHOCININI OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Prosternal and mesosternal projections narrow, coxae closely approximate; lateral pronotal margins with sharp, retrorse spine at basal third.....*Lepturges*
Prosternal and mesosternal projections wide, coxae distant; lateral pronotal

- margins rounded, obtusely or acutely dentate or angulate, the spine, when present, not retrorse.....2
2. Pronotum widest just behind middle, surface strongly tuberculate.....*Leptostylus*
 Pronotum widest just in front of base, surface not tuberculate.....*Leiopus*

GENUS *LEPTOSTYLUS*

KEY TO THE SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS *Leptostylus*

- 1 Disc of pronotum surrounding median antibasal tubercle densely, deeply punctate; elytra with V-shaped, narrow, median, black fascia at apical third.....*incrassatus*
 Disc of pronotum surrounding median antibasal tubercle sparsely, deeply punctate; elytra with or without a transverse, median black fascia at apical third.....*argentatus*

Leptostylus argentatus (Duval)

Amniscus argentatus DUVAL, 1857, in de la Sagra, Histoire physique, politique et naturelle de l'Île de Cuba, pt. 2, Animaux articulés, p. 273.

This is the most common of all the cerambycids collected on Bimini. During one month in 1950 and four months in 1951, 1312 specimens were taken either by jack-lighting on numerous species of plants or on the sheets under the Coleman lanterns. Although there is considerable variability in the markings and color, the species can be separated as shown in the key.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Republic of Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica; Bahama Islands; United States, Florida.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Nassau, New Providence Island, Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); South Bimini Island, June, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

Leptostylus incrassatus (Klug)

Acanthocinus incrassatus KLUG, 1829 (reprinted 1929), Preis-Verzeichniss . . . Insectendoubletten, p. 13.

This species resembles *L. argentatus* (Duval) but can be separated from it by its darker and greenish coloration in addition to the characters given in the key. During 1950 and 1951, 107 specimens were collected on various species of plants and on the sheets under the Coleman lanterns.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Cayman Islands; Bahama Islands; United States, Florida.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Nassau, New Providence Island (F. Knab); Fresh Creek and Mangrove Cay, Andros Islands, May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); High Ridge Cay, Bahama Islands, May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann); South Bimini Island, June, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie); Andros Island, August 1-10, 1904.

GENUS *LEIOPUS*

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Leiopus* OCCURRING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

1. Posterior lateral angles of pronotum rounded.....2
Posterior lateral angles of pronotum obtusely angulate or with a small rounded tubercle.....3
2. Body white pilose throughout except for black maculations; lateral pronotal margins with broad, longitudinal, black fascia.....*bahamicus*
Body white and brown pilose except for black maculations; lateral pronotal margins without black fascia.....*scurra*
3. Elytra with a narrow, arcuate vitta near lateral margins; small, round, dark spot at sutural margins behind middle.....*pilosellus*
Elytra with or without a broad, subtriangular, median, dark vitta along margins; apical third of elytra dark, anterior margin extending obliquely towards base from lateral margin to suture.....*laticollis*

Leiopus scurra (Chevrolat)

Alcidion scurra CHEVROLAT, 1862, Ann. Ent. Soc. France, ser. 4, vol. 2, p. 249.

Six specimens referable to this species were collected at night. They are variable in color and markings and slightly larger than specimens from Cuba; however, they do not appear to differ specifically from *L. scurra* (Chevrolat). The lack of pronotal tubercles places this species in *Leiopus* rather than *Leptostylus*.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Nassau, New Providence Island; South Bimini Island, May and July, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

Leiopus bahamicus (Fisher)

Leptostylus bahamicus FISHER, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 174, p. 3.

A series of 233 specimens were collected at night on various species of plants and around the Coleman lanterns. Although

most of the specimens are very pale in color, a few of the smaller examples are darker and more heavily marked. The lateral black fasciae on the sides of the pronotum and lateral elytral margins in basal half will serve to distinguish this species from most of the others. The lack of pronotal tubercles places this species in *Leiopus* rather than *Leptostylus*.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, Bahamas, May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann).

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Fresh Creek, Andros Island, May-June, 1917 (W. M. Mann).

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: Eight mile rock, Grand Bahama Island, April 23, 1936 (W. J. Clench); South Bimini Island, May, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

***Leiopus pilosellus* Fisher**

Leiopus pilosellus FISHER, 1942, Torreia, no. 10, p. 34.

No specimens of this species were collected on Bimini.

TYPE LOCALITY: Arthurs Town, Cat Island, Bahamas, July 29, 1935 (W. J. Clench).

***Leiopus laticollis* Fisher**

Leiopus laticollis FISHER, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 174, p. 12.

A series of 413 specimens of this extremely variable species was collected on Bimini by jack-lighting and around the Coleman lanterns. While a number of the specimens match the types and paratype almost perfectly, most of the specimens have the lateral and apical elytral markings much darker, there being more contrast between these areas and the pile on the rest of the surface. However, there is considerable variability in this character, and both populations appear to be conspecific.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sanchez, Republic of Dominica, June 7-12, 1915 (F. E. Watson).

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, June, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May to August (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

GENUS **LEPTURGES****Lepturges guadeloupensis** Fleutiaux and Sallé

Lepturges guadeloupensis FLEUTIAUX AND SALLÉ, 1889, Ann. Ent. Soc. France, ser. 6, vol. 9, p. 472.

Specimens of this widespread species from islands farther to the south, including Guadeloupe, are, as a rule, light brown in color with only a few dark elytral markings. In the series of 50 specimens collected on Bimini, six are like the typical form and the balance are slightly darker, with the markings more numerous and heavier. When more material is available from other islands, the present series may be worthy of being named as a subspecies. The markings are extremely variable in the Bimini series, and long series must be available to determine its correct relationship.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guadeloupe.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Windward Islands, Grenada, Mustique; Barbados; Leeward Islands, Antigua; Virgin Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas; Greater Antilles, Republic of Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, June, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge); same locality, May to August, 1951 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, C. and P. Vaurie).

TRIBE **HEMILOPHINI**GENUS **CALOCOSMUS****Calocosmus venustus** (Chevrolat)

Amphionycha venusta CHEVROLAT, 1838, Rev. Zool., p. 283.

Three specimens of this diurnal species were swept from shrubs in 1930. The only difference between these specimens and those from Cuba is that the apical portion of the elytra is a darker blue and the front margin of this blue area is slightly oblique rather than transverse. When more specimens are available it may prove to be a subspecies.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

NEW RECORDS FOR THE BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini Island, June 13, 21, 22, 1950 (M. Cazier, F. Rindge).

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